

ARMY

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Goes to Col. Roberson

COL. WALTER C. COLE, of Detroit, president of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, announced this week that Lt. Col. E. J. Roberson, QM-Res., of Detroit, has been appointed national secretary of the association, and has already entered upon his duties.

The new secretary is one of Michigan's outstanding Reserve Officers and a former president of the Michigan Department.

Cole's Comments

"I have known the Colonel since the War," President Cole said, "and am confident that he is fully qualified to discharge the duties of this office. He has initiative, force and tact, as well as the necessary military and professional qualifications."

Col. Roberson is a public accountant by profession, though for some time he has been engaged in the real estate and investment business. He served as secretary to United States Senator Paris Gibson, of Montana, for a time, and later as Public Administrator of Teton County, Montana, for a period of four years. During the World War Col. Roberson served as an artillery officer with the 91st Division, and for the last six years as Division Inspector of the 85th Division.

Col. Roberson also has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee, a vacancy having been held on that committee for the new National Secretary when appointed. He also has been appointed editor of the *Reserve Officer* and secretary of the Special Publication Committee.

Difficult Problem

In announcing the appointment of Col. Roberson, Col. Cole says that one of the most difficult problems he has had to solve since assuming the presidency has been that of finding an outstanding Reserve Officer of the requisite qualifications to succeed Lt. Col. Orvel Johnson as secretary at National Headquarters.

For the last three years Lt. Col. Johnson, whose home is in Oklahoma City, Okla., has served as secretary and has been in personal charge of the National Headquarters. In addition to his secretarial duties he has served as editor of the *Reserve Officer*, and as the association's representative on several boards and committees of other patriotic organizations. The most important work of Col. Johnson has been in connection with legislative matters before Congress and others in the War Department.

The retiring secretary, being a lawyer by profession, has taken a special interest in various bills in Congress pertaining to National Defense, espe-

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Cruiser Views Exchanged

By M. H. MCINTYRE.

An exchange of the divergent viewpoints of the American and British government with respect to cruisers is now in progress. The American ideas, dispatches say, have been cabled to Ambassador Dawes for presentation to the British government and the British views are already before the American administration.

In his efforts to find ways and means of reconciling divergent needs of the American and British Navies with respect to cruisers and to find a way to meet the British representations as to their needs on a basis that will have the support of public opinion here, President Hoover again called in naval experts.

In a long session in which naval officers and the Secretary of State participated on August 28, the vexing problems were threshed out and while

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JOURNAL.

Washington, D. C., August 31, 1929

NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863ONE YEAR SERVICE MEMBERS \$4
CIVILIANS AND ORGANIZATIONS \$8

Greetings to the Journal

SECRETARY OF WAR JAMES W. GOOD: "Congratulations to the *Army and Navy Journal* on the beginning of its 67th year of continuous service to the forces of National Defense. Started when the nation was in the turmoil of civil war, it has continuously carried on its function of disseminating to the armed forces the news of those events which are of particular interest to the military service and in presenting to the public at large the truth of National Defense."

Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams: "The *Army and Navy Journal* has completed 66 years of fine service to the public and to the men of the Army and Navy. Its work in giving information of the accomplishments and needs of both services has been both useful and well performed."

"I warmly congratulate the *Journal* on its 66th birthday, and wish it every success and prosperity in years to come."

Assistant Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley: "Before the birth of anyone on the active list of the Army or Navy, the *Army and Navy Journal* commenced its career of unselfish devotion to the military and naval services. In congratulating the *Journal* on its record of achievement, I extend best wishes for continued success."

Assistant Secretary of War F. Trubee Davison: "Completion of 66 years of existence makes the *Army and Navy Journal* a veteran among service papers. Its work of keeping the officers and enlisted men informed is one of highest importance to efficiency and morale. Please accept my heartiest congratulations."

Adm. Charles F. Hughes, Chief of Naval Operations: "Congratulations from the Navy on your 66th anniversary. Your continued efforts on behalf of the services are greatly appreciated."

Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U. S. A., Chief of Staff: "I congratulate you upon this, your 66th year of service to the armed forces of our country, and express my personal and official best wishes for continued success."

Rear Adm. F. C. Billard, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard: "On this 66th birthday of the *Army and Navy Journal* it is my pleasure and privilege on behalf of the United States Coast Guard, and in my own behalf, to extend heartiest felicitations. Devotion to the interests of the Services and to the cause of National Defense has marked the career of the *Journal* during all these years. Through its high standards of journalism and its fair dealing it has found a conspicuous place and an enviable reputation in the estimation of those who have the best interests of the Services at heart. Its policy or motto—'Directed solely to the incitation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of public service in all its departments'—carried out during the 66 years of its existence, is entitled to a high place in what we are pleased to call tradition. My earnest hope is that abundant success may attend, always, the efforts of the *Journal*."

Col. Walter C. Cole, President of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States: "I desire to congratulate the *Army and Navy Journal* as it passes its 66th milestone of progress on its outstanding accomplishments in the cause of National Defense. It is constantly striving to better condition for all of the services. As President of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, I assure you of my appreciation of your efforts."

Enlisted Pay Analyzed

HAS the enlisted man been forgotten in the findings of the recent pay board, and how has he been benefited in its recommendations? While not organized primarily to consider enlisted pay, the precept of the board was drawn to cover the subject of pay for all branches of personnel of the five services.

Pay in the 1922 Act for the enlisted men in the five services was divided into seven pay grades or classes in which the various ratings were distributed. It was considered not to be practicable at that time to equalize the pay of the enlisted men as between the grades of the five services. The Navy and Coast Guard considered they had to have a more specialized enlisted man and had to pay more to obtain and hold him; so that in the 1922 Act the seaman and firemen were given more pay than the privates.

Include Enlisted Men.

In the report of the new pay board the principle that was applied to the officers in the 1922 Act; namely, equality of pay between the five services for like grade and service, has been applied to the enlisted man. In the 1922 Act in the grades where the bulk of the personnel serve, namely, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, which comprise 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the total personnel, the Navy and Coast Guard now under the 1922 Act, are paying

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Journal Observes Birthday

WITH this issue the *Army and Navy Journal* rounds out Sixty-six years of uninterrupted publication and sets forth on its sixty-seventh year of service to the services.

For 3,451 issues in succession it has gone forth each week to carry to every post and station, to military and naval men in civilian life, to foreign countries and to civilians interested in National Defense it chronicles of the news of the week and its message of adequate protection for the United States.

Founded by the late Col. William Conant Church on August 29, 1863, when the nation was learning a sad lesson in the cost of military unpreparedness, the *Journal* has set forth in its pages the history of the armed forces through days of peace and of war. It has seen the United States emerge from the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the World War and has related on each occasion the struggle of patriotic citizens to impress upon the nation the need of keeping its agencies of defense steeled against the difficulties met in the previous conflicts so that unnecessary loss of lives and property might be avoided.

In its very first issue its lead editorial said, in part:

"And yet, powerful though the shock be which the old anti-military prejudices have received, and committed, though we believe we

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SEP 1 1929

NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863Industrial Education
Viewed as Vital NeedBy BRIG. GEN. C. L'H. RUGGLES,
Ass't Chief of Ordnance.

WE live in an age of wonderful mechanical and electrical development and as is natural the science of war has taken full advantage of modern invention for the increase of effectiveness of weapons used by men in warfare. As a result the number and complications of fighting weapons has increased to an astonishing degree.

It will help us to appreciate the change that has taken place with respect to fighting equipment by comparing conditions in the World War with those that existed in our Civil War.

Early Types Simple

In the Civil War our guns and gun carriages were of the simplest types. The guns and projectiles could be cast in any iron foundry and the gun carriages could be fabricated promptly in any wagon shop. The guns were muzzle loaders, the carriages had no complicated recoil mechanism to control the recoil of the gun on the carriage and return it to the firing position. Artillery was relatively ineffective in land warfare. The range of mobile artillery was extremely short and the expenditure of artillery ammunition was insignificant as compared with expenditures in the World War.

Long range artillery, smokeless powder, high explosive shell, modern fuzes, telescopic sights, modern scientific fire control, high power magazine and semi-automatic shoulder rifles, high power machine guns, tanks, armored motor cars, radio communication, airplanes, airplane bombs, anti-aircraft artillery and gas warfare, all of which were used during the World War and all of which have been improved since that war were unknown at the time of the Civil War.

Quantity Vital

But now to wage a successful war we must not only have all these modern weapons and devices but we must have them in ample quantity at the time our troops are mobilized and ready to use them. We must also make certain that our weapons and ammunition are at least the equal in effectiveness of those of an adversary.

A well rounded national defense has always required that proper consideration be given to questions of supply, but because of the enhanced importance and increasing complication and number of modern fighting weapons, munitions problems now demand more consideration and a larger proportion of the whole national defense effort than ever before.

The World War proved beyond question that a modern war between major powers taxes all the industrial resources

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C. of E. Decisions Near

TWO important announcements are expected momentarily in connection with the office of the Chief of Engineers. In the first place an announcement is looked for from the White House as to who has been selected for the post left vacant by the retirement of Lt. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, August 7. In the second place a decision is expected early next week from the Comptroller General on the knotty problem of the pay of Gen. Jadwin, who was promoted by an act of Congress to a grade for which no pay is provided in the present pay tables.

Gen. Jadwin was one of 26 officers who was affected by the act of Congress of March 4, 1915, which provided that those officers who worked on the Panama Canal should be rewarded upon retirement by promotion to a grade higher than that upon which they would normally have been retired.

Inasmuch as the grade of lieutenant

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Press Discusses Representative Wood's Remarks On Army

THE REMARKS recently made by Representative Will R. Wood, of Indiana, acting Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, on cutting Army costs have been widely objected to by many papers who assert that Mr. Wood does not have full knowledge of the Army situation. Other papers, however, agree with him that many economies can be effected which would be generally supported by the public.

DECLARING that Representative Wood takes advantage of the President's purpose to obtain a technical survey of the military establishment to express his own views in the matter, the *Colorado Springs Gazette* (Republican) further says: "Mr. Wood has recently returned from the Panama Canal Zone, where he was so impressed by the military display that he has made a hasty study of the nation's land forces. He finds, among other things, that, with a regular Army limited to 111,000 men, the United States has, with the National Guard and Organized Reserves, a potential Army of 500,000 men, a fact very inconsistent with the gestures for peace which the world seems to be making. Half a million men to defend 120,000,000 people occupying a continent, and this is a military threat! The reasoning which leads to this strange conclusion would produce equally strange criticism in other respects, consequently it is not surprising to find Mr. Wood declaring that the fact that there are 11,000 officers in an Army of 111,000 men gives evidence that 'the officer class is woefully top-heavy.' It is not surprising—that is, in view of Mr. Wood's expressed views on military organization. It is something of a shock to learn that a man occupying so important a public position should be so poorly informed on the question of defense."

THE *New York Herald Tribune* (Independent Republican) in commenting upon Mr. Wood's statement says: "Every one agrees with the President that unnecessary expenses in the Army should be eliminated, but there must be few who will agree with Representative Will R. Wood, the next chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, whose method of supporting the President shows not only a disappointing lack of foresight, but a surprising ignorance of the duties of our military establishment." * * * Mr. Wood says that we have a potential army of 500,000 men, if the National Guard and Organized Reserves are included. The potential army in a country of 120,000,000 souls certainly should be larger than that, if there is to be even a pretense at adequate defense. But Mr. Wood seems to begrudge the fact that there are numbers of able-bodied men in this country who could fight for their country if they had to. He implies that it is all 'very inconsistent with the gestures for peace which the world seems to be making.' The country will not take such utterances very seriously. The actual military establishment of the United States is small in proportion to the size of the treasure to be defended, and seems especially small when compared with the military outlay of other much smaller countries. Undoubtedly, substantial economies can be effected. Army stores and equipments which are now obsolete, but which require expensive maintenance, can be abolished and savings may be made by administrative changes."

IN AN EDITORIAL entitled "Representative Wood Declares War Against the Army," the *Columbus Enquirer-Sun* (Independent) states: "After he made his suggestion that expenditures of the United States Army should be cut if it were possible to do so without weakening its efficiency, President Hoover has not grown expansive on the subject. However, Representative William R. Wood * * * followed the President's reasonable utterances with an outburst based on his own ignorance of the Army and the methods and uses of this establishment. Without waiting to get his bearings, Representative Wood assails the Army because it has 11,000 officers and only 111,000 men. It seems that Representative Wood, from Indiana, visited the Panama Canal Zone and made a discovery which he could have made by a phone call to the War Department—that at the time in the Panama Canal Zone there were four major generals and 9,000 men. Since, in time of war, a major general would command about 20,000 men, Representative Wood evidently concluded that there are about eight and one-half too many major generals in the Canal Zone. And when he learned that there are 11,000 officers in charge of 111,000 men, he makes the assertion that 'the officer class is woefully top-heavy.' * * * The *Enquirer-Sun*, which believes that every effort should be made to inculcate the spirit of peace in all countries, is aware that there must be an efficient, well-organized and expertly trained military establishment."

COMING to the defense of the Army as now organized, the *New York Times* (Independent Democratic) points out that while Representative Wood may have met four major generals in the Panama Canal Zone, the records show only two regularly stationed there. * * * "Nor are 9,000 troops wasted on the Zone. There are six forts, together with camps and posts. The defenses are modern and well guarded. It is a key position, the most important among United States possessions. * * * A member of Congress like Mr. Wood should have been impressed with the importance of the military organization in the Zone. * * * No doubt Mr. Wood believes that the Army is greatly over-officered, but has he considered the variety of duties the officers perform? It is hard to detach enough of them to serve in the summer camps. Often it is the case that regiments are short of officers. A great deal of desk work has to be done, and there are all sorts of legitimate missions that officers are assigned to. We have an army of a minimum of 111,000 men because there is a national defense act. It is regarded as an irreducible nucleus for expansion in the emergency of war. By scrapping the national defense act the way would be opened to cut down the Army to 50,000 or less, but until universal peace is assured it would be a foolish thing to do."

Navy Aids Graf

Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J. (*Special*).—So accustomed has the personnel of the Navy's lighter-than-air base become to handling the big cruisers of the air that the completion of the first round-the-world airship flight was managed as smoothly and expeditiously as a routine flight of its own Los Angeles.

Profiting by past experience, Comdr. M. R. Pierce, commanding the station, and Lt. Comdr. U. A. Clarke, executive officer, who had charge of all arrangements, had "organized" so perfectly that the finish of the epochal flight was unmarred by confusion or mishap, everything running with a precision that was a credit to the Navy.

A ground crew of 450 men were standing by when the big ship came into port, and under the command of Lt. Scott E. Peck, made easy work of the landing of the big craft.

Handling of the big crowd was well nigh perfect. Under command of Maj. Emory, U. S. M. C., who "took over" just two weeks ago, the crowds were easily kept in hand by the Marines and four-score New Jersey troopers, and there was none of the confusion that marked the congestion at the "Zep" arrival here on her maiden voyage. Traffic was kept moving and

everywhere there was evidence of careful preparation.

Press arrangements were again handled by Lt. G. F. Watson, with Lt. "Nick" Miller looking after all the photographic activities. So familiar have this pair of young officers become with dealing with the gentlemen of the press that every facility was extended the newspaper men and the photographers in handling the story.

From a service point of view, the courtesies the Navy has been extending to the German air visitor have not been without their reward. Experience gained in helping the Graf Zeppelin will be invaluable when the Navy's two capital airships are ready to operate.

Comdr. Pierce and other officers of the station express themselves as feeling that the personnel has gained valuable knowledge in handling big airships through the repeated visits of the German ship and are eager for a try at operating the new Navy ships.

Los Angeles.—When the Graf Zeppelin arrived here on her trip around the world, the ground crew was composed of 200 men from the Naval Training Station and 100 men from the Marine Corps Base at San Diego, under command of Lt. Comdr. J. B. Wills. Full arrangements for this ground party were set forth in a letter from the Commandant of the 11th

THE *Washington Star* (Independent) believes: "Representative Will R. Wood, of Indiana, slated to be the next chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, has come forward in defense of President Hoover's proposal for a reduction of Army costs. As chairman of the House committee, Mr. Wood will have much influence on the appropriations for the Army. His opinions will necessarily bear weight. He is convinced, he says, that the Army is top-heavy with officers. * * * The program of reduction suggested by Mr. Wood is interesting, particularly because of its source. His comment that an Army of 111,000 men with 11,000 officers, is top-heavy with officers may require, however, some explanation. Admittedly, the Regular Army of the United States is kept at a minimum, a mere skeleton upon which to build a great Army in time of emergency. Soldiers are not made overnight—not in these days of modern warfare and in days when the use of arms is discouraged. But the making of an efficient Army officer, capable of leading men in warfare, is still a longer task. Reduction of the number of Army officers in this country might be a costly experiment in the long run. Mr. Wood complains that on the Canal Zone the United States has only 9,000 men, with four major generals to command them. In time of war one major general, he points out, would command from 20,000 to 25,000 men. It is a better policy for this Government to have four major generals when the country is at peace in command of one-tenth, for example, the number of men they would command in time of war than to have two major generals with 20,000 men each under their command. Certainly it is more economical."

IN COMMENTING upon Representative Wood's statement the *Buffalo Express* (Independent Republican) takes this view: "In the good old days of opera bouffe, it was not possible to have too many generals. Of course, that can have no bearing on real life today. It may or may not be possible to have too many generals, say, in the United States Army. However, what we are trying to get at is that plan of Representative Will R. Wood, of Indiana, acting chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, to support President Hoover's drive for a reduction in the Army budget. Mr. Wood, it appears, has conceived the idea that we have too many generals. He points out that 11,000 officers are in command of the 111,000 men in active service. * * * If Mr. Wood is on the track of saving some public money, we trust that his step will grow longer and stronger. If we could, we would supply him with a pair of seven-league boots so that he might all the faster reach his objective. Just in passing, it might be mentioned that Mr. Wood, in addition to discovering that the Army's officer class is 'woefully top-heavy,' has also uncovered the fact that there are hundreds of millions of dollars in frozen assets scattered all over the United States as remnants of the World War. * * * Between too many generals and huge frozen assets which ought to be converted into cash, Mr. Wood believes that it will be possible to do some effective paring of the Army budget. One assumes, of course, that he is not charging the Army with too many generals without fair reckoning with the military theory that, whatever may be true of manning an Army, it is a difficult task to start with a small nucleus and properly officer an army."

ANY ECONOMIES which can be effected without weakening the present system of national defense will be generally supported, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Independent) predicts. In continuing, this paper says: " * * * Very likely there are some wastes that can be eliminated. But Mr. Wood would go farther than this in cutting the cost of the military establishment. His remarks suggest, indeed, either ignorance of the principle on which our national defense is based or indifference to its value. * * * Besides his 'excess of officers' fallacy, Mr. Wood begs the question when he merely cites large and increasing expenditures and declares them unnecessary without producing proof of his contention. It would be well for him to recall what President Hoover said on this subject. He suggested that certain 'services and other outlays' may have become obsolete through the advancement of war methods, and advised that a commission of leading Army officers make an investigation 'to be constructive and not destructive.' Whatever is done, Mr. Hoover, we must maintain 'completely adequate preparedness.' Mr. Wood's plan, if it is understood right, would be far from constructive. It would, rather, be destructive of the firm foundation on which rests our sensible system of national defense."

THE *Milwaukee Sentinel* (Republican) has this to say: "Representative Will R. Wood, of Indiana, is acting chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations and in that capacity has been looking into Army expenditures. As a result of that study * * * Mr. Wood finds himself in accord with President Hoover's purpose of reducing the costs of maintaining this branch of the national defense. One of the things Mr. Wood finds that imperatively calls for reform is the matter of waste. He points out that on a recent visit to the Canal Zone he found \$1,250,000 worth of material which will not be used in a lifetime, but which calls for the expenditure of considerable money each year to preserve it from disintegration. For example, a vast supply of harness is stored there, he says, which will not be used, but which has to be oiled two or three times a year to keep it from falling apart. * * * Any private business would get rid of that surplus material and turn such frozen assets into cash without delay. That similar waste is prevailing elsewhere is a reasonable supposition. Very substantial reductions in Army costs can be made along this line apparently from Mr. Wood's report. The President's commission might profitably make a complete survey along the lines which the Indiana Congressman pursued in his necessarily superficial inspection of conditions."

Naval District to the Commanding Officer of the Training Station.

As technical adviser to Comdr. Will, Lt. Settle, of the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, was on the ground. In addition to these two officers, Lts. Storm, Earliest and Power, and Chief Boatswain's Mate Calkins were included in the party. Ten chief petty officers were also on hand—Chief Signalman Connolly, Chief Commissary Steward Howell, Chief Layton, Chief Quartermaster Pitts, Chief Torpedoman Oliver, Chief Boatswain's Mate Kay, Chief Storekeeper Mate Tackette, Chief Torpedoman Wood and Chief Signalman Wirth.

The Marines furnished the rolling kitchens, mess gear and camp equipment for the expedition. There also was a radio truck furnished by the Aircraft Squadrons, aerographer and outfit from the Naval Air Station, and medical unit from the Naval Hospital. The entire force assembled at the Marine Corps Base in San Diego, and left for Los Angeles in a special Santa Fe train. The city of Los Angeles paid for the transportation to and from San Diego and Mines Field, where the outfit camped and later looked after the giant airship when she arrived and throughout her stay in Los Angeles.

Disabled Officers Retired

THE following names have been added to the Emergency Officers' Retired List:

Maj. W. L. Gillespie, Inf.; Capts. W. A. Doyle, F. J. Green, J. P. Lee, R. N. Lillard, B. E. Miller and R. Thrasher, Inf.; G. H. Lowthian, C. W. Papen and A. B. Riley, Med.; J. A. Lee, B. Lamb and W. W. Van Meter, Q. M.; S. A. Kleppinger and J. P. Smith, F. A.; 1st Lts. W. C. Elliott, P. J. Funk, W. H. Kofmehl and C. C. Tinstman, Inf.; C. B. Partington, Med.; J. F. Schumaker, Q. M.; J. A. Sheehan, F. A.; J. T. Josephson, Sig.; T. B. Lyons, Av.; 2nd Lts. A. S. Goldman, C. W. Hill, C. J. Hubbard, J. H. Myers, E. F. Parker, H. C. Perry and J. W. Richardson, Inf.; D. S. Lansden, C. Neiss and J. B. Rainwater, F. A.; R. E. Yarborough, C. A. C.; F. T. Hinckley, U. S. Gds.

Issue Reserve Commissions

COMMISSIONS were issued to the following Naval Reserve officers during the past week: H. A. Wilder, Ensign I-V (S), 3rd Naval District; D. Gibbons, Lt. Comdr., I-V (S), 3rd Naval District; R. H. Groff, Ensign, DE-V (G), 4th Naval District; L. L. Wilson, Lt. MC-V (G), North Carolina.

The Journal Salutes

THIS week the *Army and Navy Journal* salutes:
1. Brig. Gen. George V. H. Moseley on his assignment to the office of the Assistant Secretary of War.

2. The Navy ground crews at Los Angeles and Lakehurst for handling the Graf Zeppelin.

3. Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCowly, U. S. M. C., on the compliments given to him upon his retirement.

4. Lt. Col. E. J. Roberson, Q. M.-Res., on his appointment as national secretary of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States.

Defense Expense Refuted

IN VIEW of the present effort to bring about a tax reduction through economies in the agencies of national defense, it is interesting to recall an analysis of the 1929 budget written May 13, 1929 by Col. Leroy Foster Smith.

Col. Smith, as a member of the War Department general staff, assisted in the presentation to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees of the War Department Budgets for the fiscal years, 1926, 1927 and 1928. His analysis of the 1929 budget, therefore, is made upon the foundation of actual experience and authentic data.

The article, as reproduced from the *Sojourner*, sets forth:

The National Defense is one of the fundamental functions of the Republic. It is one of the major departments of our Government.

Knowledge Important

From the standpoint of dollars and cents, and from the standpoint of the Nation's security (from both internal and external aggression) you, as a citizen of the Republic, ought to be familiar with your Republic's military and naval program and costs.

Statements are frequently made to the effect that our military and naval establishments are enormously expensive; that they are rapidly increasing; that the "expenses of the military" are exorbitant, and so on.

Let us look at the figures. It is unnecessary for us to take the word of any body except the officials who provide the money, apportion the money, and dispense the money; the Congress, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Secretary of the Treasury.

On May 7, 1929, the official reports from Washington, D. C., gave the detailed Appropriations for the Army and Navy, Fiscal Year, 1929.

Large Non-Military Figure

The fiscal year, 1929, will begin on July 1, 1929, and end at midnight, June 30, 1930.

The total Army Appropriation for 1929 is \$453,789,362.

The total Army Appropriation for 1928 was \$398,517,221.

The increase in 1929 is \$55,272,141.

Carefully note, however, that approximately \$40,000,000 of this increase was granted for a non-military activity, namely, construction of flood control.

The actual military increase, therefore, is but \$15,272,141; an increase of less than thirteen cents per citizen.

Now, in addition to the non-military appropriation for flood control, cited above, there is always tacked on to the War Department Budget a great mass of items which have no more relation to National Defense than your florist bill has to your clothing budget. Included among these non-military, non-defense items which the War Department Budget has to carry the burden of, are:

Non-Defense Items

The upkeep of the Washington Monument.

The Leper Colony at Guam.

The harbors at such inland villages as Port Clinton, Ohio.

The Alaska telegraph cables.

Many civilian works in Panama, etc., etc.

These items are listed by the Secretary of the Treasury as Non-Military Items; very properly so. These non-military items for the past several years have averaged about \$80,000,000 per year, or more than 20% of the entire Army Budget!

Therefore, the military, or National Defense portion of the 1929 budget is found by subtracting the sum of the \$40,000,000 Flood Control Appropriation plus the \$80,000,000 Ordinary non-military Appropriation, or \$120,000,000. (Please turn to Page 1110.)

Views Vital Needs

(Continued from First Page.)

of the countries involved. It also proved that many months must elapse after war is declared before the production of munitions equals their expenditure on the battle fields.

The records of the World War show that it took all the contestants nearly two years to obtain an adequate production of munitions, during which time there was practically no major offensive on the Western Front after the first drives of the Germans in 1914. Moreover it was nearly three years after the declaration of war before maximum production of munitions was obtained. Had either side possessed or obtained an adequate supply of fighting material during the year 1915, it could have ended the war in its favor at that time.

Must Know Manufacture

Now why does it take so long to obtain munitions after war is declared? To understand why this is so, requires some knowledge of the modern art of manufacture. Take the Springfield rifle, our infantry shoulder arm, for example. This is made by modern production methods at the Springfield Armory in lots of perhaps 30 a day for about \$42.00 each. But if we should ask the Remington Arms Company or the Winchester Repeating Arms Company to make a single Springfield rifle for us we would be lucky to get it for \$500. Both these companies make sporting rifles and both made artillery rifles during the World War. So why should they not make one Springfield rifle for us at about the cost of this rifle at the Springfield Armory? The answer is that a factory building with metal working and cutting machinery is only the foundation for modern manufacture. We must have much more than this for economical production.

Has Many Parts

The Springfield rifle without bayonet has 93 parts, each of which must function in perfect team work with all the other parts. Each part must have just the right shape, just the right length, width and thickness, and each hole or curved or irregular surface on one part must have the right relation to the holes and surfaces on all the other parts, or the rifle will not function properly. Think of the difficulty of making all these parts with their irregular shapes and holes and surfaces so exact that when the total of 93 are put together to make a rifle they will function perfectly, and so that if one part is worn out or breaks, a new part can be put in without interfering with the proper functioning of the rifle. The difficulty of whittling all these parts out of a steel bar or rod, even with the aid of modern machinery, and the difficulty of laying out by measurement the exact distances of one surface and one hole from another, are so great that the cost of one or a few rifles made in this way is tremendous, their manufacture is exceedingly slow, and moreover when made in this manner it is extremely unlikely that one part of one rifle could satisfactorily replace a similar part in another rifle. So it is that even with a modern factory containing modern machinery, we must specially prepare for the economical and rapid manufacture of any given article. In manufacturing language this preparation is called "tooling up."

Must Be Hammered

In the first place, most of the parts of a rifle before going to the machine shop must be worked hot or cold under presses or hammers or rolls to a rough size and shape suitable to the finished part and the cutting machinery which will be used for finishing the part. In this forming of the metal, punches or dies or rolls must be used and these have to be special for every different kind of part. It takes expert knowledge and engineering skill to design these appliances and frequently much experimental work before the most satisfactory appliances are determined upon.

When the forgings have been made they must be machined to the greatest exactness, lengths and other dimensions often being required to be correct within one thousandth of one inch. It would be extremely slow and costly to measure off and mark all these forgings so we can machine them to lines or other marks placed upon them. Therefore some other means must be adopted. Instead we must make some other aids to manufacture which are called fixtures and jigs. These are appliances for holding the part to be machined on the machines and guiding the cutting tools of the machines so that each little surface, each little recess or hole when finished is of exactly

the right shape and size and at exactly the right location not only with respect to every other surface and hole of the part being machined but with respect also to the surface and holes of all the other parts that go to make up the completed rifle. These jigs and fixtures are of course special for the work to be produced with their aid and in general they are special also for the particular machines to be used in performing the manufacturing work. Engineering talent of the highest order and generally much experimental work are required for the design of these jigs and fixtures and highly skilled mechanics are required to make them, but their use is absolutely essential to economical and rapid production.

In addition to special punches, dies, jigs and fixtures we must in most cases have cutting tools with specially designed shapes and cutting edges. These cutting tools will be suitable only for the special article to be manufactured and as in the case of the other appliances mentioned, their design requires the highest type of engineering talent and often much experimentation while only highly skilled mechanics can make them.

Possibility of Mistakes

But there still remains the question of gages. Punches and dies, cutting tools, and parts of jigs will wear under continued use and even with these appliances there is always the possibility that the workmen may make mistakes in setting them up or in using them. Constant vigilance must be used to see that the parts of the rifle are properly made to exact sizes and shapes, or much loss of time and money will result. To measure or inspect these parts as they come from the machines, to measure sizes of holes, shapes of irregular surfaces and the location of all, we make special measuring devices called gages, and to prevent errors due to wear of gages we make check-gages to measure the gages themselves. Most of these gages are also special for the work, that is, not suitable for other work. Their design requires engineering talent of the highest order and they can only be made by specially trained and highly skilled mechanics. To give some idea of the extensive use of gages in modern manufacture, the number of gages used in the manufacture of the Springfield rifle is approximately 1250 and the number used in the manufacture of our time fuse is 173.

In the above brief description of the need for punches, dies, jigs, fixtures and gages in modern manufacture I have taken the Springfield rifle as an example, but these appliances are required for practically all articles produced in shops on an economical and rapid basis.

Organization Not Idle

Take the case about which so much has appeared in the daily press, the change from the old to the new model of Ford automobile. We all know that while this change was being made no Ford automobiles were produced for a period extending over more than a year. But the Ford engineering organization was not idle during that time. We can be sure that Mr. Ford was not throwing men out of work and losing money due to non-production of Ford cars during that time, because he wanted to do so. The enforced idleness of the Ford plant was caused by the necessity of designing and manufacturing the punches, dies, jigs, fixtures, gages and even special machines for the manufacture of the new car. He had his old plant but this preparatory work was absolutely essential before he could get the factory into shape for economical, rapid and satisfactory production of the new automobile.

If it took Mr. Ford over one year to prepare his factory for the production of a new type of automobile, a factory erected for the special purpose of making automobiles, with workmen experienced in that line of work, how long would it have taken him to prepare that same factory for the production of artillery guns or gun carriages or tanks? In this connection it is interesting to note that Great Britain placed orders in this country before we entered the war with three private firms for the production of its infantry rifle (the Enfield). One firm commenced shipments of these rifles on a very small scale about six months after the receipt of the order. The other two firms did not commence shipments until more than a year had elapsed after the receipt of the order. None of the firms reached maximum production of the rifle until more than two years had elapsed after the receipt of the order.

But Mr. Ford in preparing for the manufacture of a new model of automobile had a great advantage over

Did You Read

the Following Important Service Stories Last Week?

Army—Gen. Ansell Hits Transfer of U. S. Disciplinary Barracks; Discuss Vital Role of Cavalry in Warfare; Teams Named for National Matches; Gen. Howland Lauds Enlisted Men of Army; Army Team Returns from Successful Horse Show Tour; Chief of Air Corps Announces Race Line-Up; Rule on Mileage in Air Travel?

Navy-Marine Corps—Naval Officers Admitted to the Bar; Policeman, Marine Reserve, Best Shot at Camp with Both Rifle and Pistol; Itinerary of U. S. S. Nevada; Navy Aids Safety at Sea Conference?

Joint Service—Foresee Congressional Support for Pay Bill; Administration Sees Limitation Prospect; All-Service Delegation to Radio Meet in Hague? If not, you did not read the *Army and Navy Journal*; you cannot get this vital information from any other source.

those private firms which would be called upon to manufacture munitions for the United States in the event of war. His engineers, superintendents, inspectors, foremen, and workmen were thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of automobiles, with the kind of tools and manufacturing aids and appliances (dies, jigs, fixtures, gauges, etc.), required, and with the accuracy and nicety of finish and fit required of the various parts to make an automobile function properly.

In the manufacture of ordnance particularly a degree of accuracy and careful finish are required beyond what is needed in the manufacture of the ordinary articles in commercial use, and often very special kinds of cutting tools very special machining methods, and very special skill are required beyond what is ordinary in commercial manufacture. During the World War our manufacturers experienced many difficulties due to their inexperience in the manufacture of munitions, which difficulties caused serious and vexatious delays notwithstanding the help that they received from visits to our arsenals to learn how the work was performed there. It is generally necessary for one to perfect himself by practice in doing something difficult even after having been shown how to do it by a competent instructor, as anyone who has taken a golf lesson can testify. In addition to plant preparation, the tooling up process, which I have described, the training of engineers, superintendents, foremen, inspectors, and workmen is necessary before a plant can embark on large scale, economical and rapid production of an article foreign to its usual line. Particularly is this so when upon the perfect functioning of the material produced may depend the lives of our soldiers and even the life of our country.

Capacity Limited

Bearing in mind the time required to prepare a factory for and to train workmen in the manufacture of an article not ordinarily produced by that factory, and realizing that our arsenals have a total capacity to produce less than 10 per cent of the munitions we would need in the event of a major war (the ammunition capacity of our arsenals is less than 1 per cent of that required), shall we forget during peace the need of private manufacture of munitions in the event of war? Shall we trust to luck and hope that our adversary will be equally improvident, and that somehow we shall manage to get along with whatever munitions we may have on hand at the beginning of a war for the two years that World War experience showed must elapse before a nation unprepared from a munitions standpoint can produce munitions in the quantity required by modern warfare between major powers? Or on the other hand shall we take reasonable measures in time of peace to prepare our private factories for munitions manufacture in the event of war, and to train our factory personnel in the art of manufacture of munitions in the same way that in time of peace we train our soldiers in the use of these munitions.

The War Department believes in the peace-time preparation and training of private factories for munitions production in the event of war, and for this reason has recommended to the Congress the enactment of what has come to be known as the Educational Orders Bill. (to be concluded next week)

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.
St. Mihiel, scheduled to arrive New York August 27; leave September 19, arrive San Juan September 23; leave September 24, arrive Cristobal September 27; leave October 2, arrive San Juan October 5; leave October 5, arrive New York October 9.

Somme, scheduled to arrive San Francisco, September 3, leave September 11, arrive Honolulu September 17; leave September 24, arrive San Francisco September 30; leave October 5, arrive Corinto October 13; leave October 13, arrive Panama October 15; leave October 16, arrive New York October 22.

Cambrai, scheduled to arrive San Francisco August 27; leave September 4, arrive Corinto September 12; leave September 12, arrive Panama September 14; leave September 15, arrive New York September 21.

Ch. Thierry, scheduled to leave New York October 15, arrive Panama October 21; leave October 22, arrive Corinto October 24; leave October 24, arrive San Francisco November 1.

Grant, scheduled to arrive Corinto August 29; leave August 29, arrive San Francisco September 6; leave September 12, arrive Honolulu September 18; leave September 19, arrive Guam, September 29; leave September 29, arrive Manila October 4.

Injured Surgeon Aids Pilot

MAJ. CLAUDE W. CUMMINGS, flight surgeon at the Boston Airport, and Lt. William R. Taplin, Reserve Corps, were critically injured when their plane crashed August 17 in the woods near Milton, Mass. Maj. Cummings is suffering with a possible fracture of the skull and Lt. Taplin with a fractured jaw and internal injuries.

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SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The Triennial Roster of the Society of the Cincinnati has just been published and contains the names of 89 officers of this and other services. There are approximately 1,000 members of the society in all. Branches exist in the thirteen original states and in France. The society was founded in 1783 by Gen. Washington and the other officers of the Continental line. Membership was open to those who had served as officers for three years or until the close of the Revolution. Upon the death of a member the membership passes to his eldest son. The Cincinnati is the oldest society of its kind in the United States and has served as a model for many others. Among the original members were Washington, Lafayette, Kosciusko, Gates, Knox, Van Steuben, Rochambeau, De Grasse, Alexander Hamilton, Sullivan and Putnam. The following are the service members in 1929:

Gen. the Vicomte d'Aboville, French Army; Lt. Comdr. W. L. Ainsworth, U. S. N.; Maj. Gen. H. T. Allen, U. S. A., ret.; Rear Adm. E. A. Anderson, U. S. N., ret.; Lt. Comdr. G. B. Ashe, U. S. N.; Col. G. F. Baltzell, Inf., U. S. A.; Col. the Count Henry de Beauvoir, French Army; Gen. the Baron de Benoist, French Army; Capt. D. F. Boyd, U. S. N.

Brig. Gen. T. A. Bingham, U. S. A., ret.; Commandant the Vicomte de Raffen de Broves, French Army; Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, U. S. A.; Lt. Col. H. C. Cabell, U. S. A., ret.; Maj. J. M. Cabell, U. S. A., ret.; Maj. G. R. Callender, M. C., U. S. A.; Gen. the Count de Chambrun, French Army; Capt. D. McC. Chapman, Inf., U. S. A.; Lt. Col. de Choin, French Army; Commandant Ethis de Corny, French Army; Comdr. Logan Cresap, U. S. N.

Capt. Alston Daes, Inf., U. S. A.; Comdr. C. H. Davis, U. S. N.; Lt. L. A. Denson, C. A. C., U. S. A.; Capt. W. L. Dixon, U. S. A., ret.; Passed Asst. Surgn. B. H. Earle, U. S. P. H. S., ret.; Maj. L. A. Falligant, Inf., U. S. A.; Maj. J. R. Finley, Cav., U. S. A.; Capt. J. K. Foreman, Q. M. C., U. S. A.; Capt. F. F. Hall, Inf., U. S. A.; Lt. W. C. Hall, U. S. M. C.

Lt. Col. W. L. Hart, M. C., U. S. A.; Lt. Col. G. P. Hawes, U. S. A., ret.; Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, U. S. A.; Col. G. G. Heiner, C. A. C., U. S. A.; Maj. G. C. Heth, U. S. A., ret.; Comdr. A. B. Hoff, U. S. N., ret.; Lt. Comdr. W. S. Hogg, U. S. N.; Maj. J. L. Holcombe, C. A. C., U. S. A.; Capt. W. H. E. Holmes, F. A., U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. W. E. Horton, U. S. A., ret.

Maj. E. E. Hume, M. C., U. S. A.; Col. H. G. Hunt, U. S. A., ret.; Lt. R. F. Jackson, U. S. A., ret.; Marshal J. C. Joffre, French Army; Rear Adm. H. P. Jones, U. S. N., ret.; Col. S. G. Jones, A. G. D., U. S. A.; Comdr. R. V. Lowe, U. S. N.; Brig. Gen. W. D. McCaw, U. S. A., ret.; Capt. Pierre Mallatt, F. A., U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. P. C. March, U. S. A., ret.

Chaplain Walter Marvine, U. S. A., ret.; Capt. Lewis Morris, U. S. N., ret.; Col. B. P. Nicklin, U. S. A., ret.; Maj. Gen. R. E. Noble, U. S. A., ret.; Gen. Count d'Ollone, French Army; Lt. Col. F. L. Payson, U. S. A., ret.; Capt. Gailhard Pinckney, Inf., U. S. A.; Lt. G. W. Polk, A. C., U. S. A.; Capt. L. B. Portefield, U. S. N.; Capt. W. H. Quartermann, Jr., F. A., U. S. A.; Lt. Comdr. O. M. Read, Jr., U. S. N.; Gen. the Count de Reals, French Army.

Capt. I. S. K. Reeves, M. C., U. S. N.; Ens. I. S. K. Reeves, Jr., U. S. N.; Comdr. A. W. Rieger, U. S. N.; Lt. Col. E. H. De Saussure, Cav., U. S. A.; Surg. R. L. De Saussure, U. S. P. H. S.; Maj. Gen. H. L. Scott, U. S. A., ret.; Rear Adm. W. J. Sims, U. S. N., ret.; Capt. R. C. Smith, U. S. N., ret.; Capt. Hane, Count von Stedingk, Swedish Army; Lt. F. B. Stoddert, U. S. N.; Maj. Gen. S. S. Summer, U. S. A., ret.; Lt. Col. de Tarle, French Army; Lt. Col. H. C. Tatum, Cav., U. S. A.; Col. J. R. M. Taylor, U. S. A., ret.; Capt. G. L. Thompson, S. C., U. S. A.; Gen. the Count de Trentinian, French Army; Rear Adm. Thomas Washington, U. S. N.; Maj. A. M. Watson, U. S. M. C., ret.; Maj. E. M. Watson, F. A., U. S. A.; Maj. W. D. Webb, U. S. A., ret.; Rear Adm. Roger Welles, U. S. N., ret.

Brig. Gen. C. H. Whipple, U. S. A., ret.; Rear Adm. C. McR. Winslow, U. S. N., ret.; Col. H. D. Wise, U. S. A., ret.; Col. J. W. Wright, Inf., U. S. A.; Lt. Comdr. P. W. Yeatman, U. S. N.; Maj. E. L. Zane, U. S. A., ret.

Subsistence School Opens

THE Quartermaster Corps Subsistence School at Chicago will begin the 1929-1930 year on August 31 with the following officers as students:

Maj. J. A. Warden, Cav.
Maj. Eugene Villaret, C. A. C.
Maj. J. F. Ehler, Inf.
Capt. J. A. Sheridan, F. A.
Capt. J. K. Martenstein, U. S. M. Corps.

Capt. Dover Bell, Q. M. C.
Capt. W. W. Price, Q. M. C.
Capt. J. B. Casseday, Q. M. C.
Capt. Asa Irwin, Q. M. C.
Capt. R. H. Woolsey, Q. M. C.
1st Lt. E. R. Stevens, Q. M. C.
1st Lt. G. C. Wynne, Q. M. C.
Lt. James M. Thomas (S. C.), U. S. N.

Lt. R. R. Thompson (S. C.), U. S. N.
Lt. M. R. Grady (S. C.), U. S. N.
Lt. C. B. Peake (S. C.), U. S. N.
Ensign Vernon Dortch (S. C.), U. S. N.

The following officers make up the faculty of the school:

Lt. Col. C. L. Corbin, Q. M. C., Commandant.

Capt. R. T. Willkie, Q. M. C., Asst. Commandant.
Capt. C. J. Blake, Q. M. C., Instructor.

1st Lt. W. M. Pickels, Q. M. C., Instructor.
Dr. J. H. White, Instructor.
Master Sgt. Albert Tague, Q. M. C., Secretary.

Maj. Edgerton to U. S. M. A.

GIVING high praise to his accomplishments, the Federal Power Commission has issued a statement announcing that Maj. Glen E. Edgerton on August 24 terminated his five years of service as chief engineer of the commission. He has been detailed as assistant professor of engineering at the United States Military Academy.

Lt. Col. Max C. Tyler will succeed him as chief engineer of the Federal Power Commission.

"The service of Maj. Glen E. Edgerton as chief engineer of the Federal Power Commission," the statement said, "will be brought to a close Aug. 24. As a result of War Department orders, he is being transferred to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he is to serve as assistant professor of engineering."

"Conspicuous Service."

"His departure marks the close of five years of conspicuous service with the Commission as its chief engineer. During that period many important cases involving the development of hydro-electric power throughout the country have come before the Commission for determination as to whether issuance of Federal authorization would be in the public interest."

"In most such cases the engineering problems that have arisen have been of far-reaching importance and have been settled under the direction of Maj. Edgerton. During his tenure of office, beginning June 26, 1924, the Commission has received 490 applications for permits or licenses, involving the installation of approximately 18,000,000 horsepower. The activities of the engineering section of the Commission have been marked during his administration by the dispatch with which cases have been handled and the work kept current with the demands made upon the office.

Cites His Work.

"One case of particular interest was that relating to the development of power on the Potomac River, a study of which has been initiated by Maj. Edgerton and on which report probably will be made to Congress early in its next regular session. Other outstanding projects include the Conowingo development on the Susquehanna River, the Skagit River development for the city of Seattle, the Mokelumne River development in California, and the Waterville project on the Big Pigeon River in North Carolina."

"Prior to Maj. Edgerton's assignment to the Federal Power Commission he saw important service with the Panama Canal during its period of construction, as chief engineer of the Alaska Road Commission, with troops on the Mexican Border, and as director of sales, War Department.

"He graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1908 and later from the Engineer School and from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth.

"Maj. Edgerton will be succeeded as chief engineer of the Federal Power Commission by Lt. Col. M. C. Tyler, who is now on leave following a tour of duty in the Philippines."

Army Notes

Col. C. J. Manly, M. C., who was until recently stationed at Chicago on duty with 6th Corps Area Headquarters, has been relieved from that assignment and has been assigned to duty at Ft. Benning, where he will take over the duties of post surgeon.

Princeton, N. J. (Special).—Maj. E. R. Van Deusen, F. A., who for six years has been the commandant of the Princeton University Artillery Unit, and who has directed the courses in military science at the university, left Princeton on August 25, to take over command of the 1st Battalion at Ft. Bragg.

The new commandant, Maj. R. Parrott, F. A., has recently been in command at Camp Dix.

During the temporary absence of Col. H. E. Knight, executive officer of The Infantry School, Maj. E. C. Rose has taken over the duties of executive officer.

Maj. J. A. Baird, in charge of the personnel section, Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, returned from his 30 days' leave this week.

Maj. E. F. Witsell, C. W. S., has been assigned to duty as chief of the planning division at Edgewood Arsenal. Capt. H. N. Black has been assigned as property officer there. Lt. J. K. Embick, C. W. S., has just reported for duty at the Arsenal.

Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, the Quartermaster General, has returned from a 30-day leave of absence spent in Quebec, Canada, and Maine.

The following Cavalry officers will be students this year at the Army War College:

Lt. Cols.—K. S. Joyce, T. L. Sherburne, J. A. Barry, and I. P. Swift, and Majors.—R. Blaine, J. B. Johnson, H. L. Flynn, W. D. Crittenberger, and G. W. Chipman.

1st Lt. H. A. Boone, Cav., has been ordered from duty at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., to the 10th Cavalry at Ft. Huachuca.

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- SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP -

Coast Guard
Reserve Forces

PERMANENTLY ASSIGN TRANSPORT CHAPLAINS.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH a new War Department policy, two Chaplains have been permanently assigned to the Army Transport Service. The practice to date has been to assign different Chaplains from the nine Corps Areas for every voyage of the Army transports.

Chaplain T. L. McKenna, who has been on duty at Ft. Benning, has been ordered to report about September 27 to the Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at Ft. Mason for duty as transport chaplain on the San Francisco-Manila voyages. Chaplain E. A. Huset, now at Vancouver Barracks, has been ordered to report about October 1 to the Superintendent of the Army Transport Service in Brooklyn for similar duty on the transports plying between New York and San Francisco.

15th TANK BATTALION REDESIGNATED

GEneral Orders recently published, announce the redesignation of the 15th Tank Battalion to that of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Tank Regiment, (Light), stationed at Ft. Benning.

In connection with this new order concerning this battalion, it was observed that on Sept. 12, 1918, while operating with the 1st Division at St. Mihiel this battalion received its initial baptism of fire and was the first tank unit in our forces to engage in battle.

Of particular interest to the Infantry School personnel is the fact that Brig. Gen. Campbell King, the commandant, signed the order sending this organization into its first battle, while Maj. S. E. Brett, its present commanding officer, commanded it.

LT. SOLOMON TO FIRE FOR RESERVES AT PERRY.

FIRST LT. MORTON SOLOMON, of White Plains, has been selected again as a member of the Reserve Officers' rifle team which will represent the reserve corps in the National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry. The selection of Lt. Solomon as one of the twelve men who will compose the Reserve Officers' team was made after extended try-outs in all parts of the country.

Lt. Solomon last year was a member of the first reserve team ever authorized to participate in the National Matches. This team, in competition with nearly a hundred rifle teams of all classes finished in seventh place in the matches.

Lt. Solomon is a marksman of considerable experience and has fired in a number of competitions. He first came to Camp Perry in 1925 and was graduated from the small arms firing school in that year. In 1925 he was also a member of the 2nd Corps Area R. O. T. C. team and a member of the composite R. O. T. C. team in the Herrick trophy match, one of the major events of the National Matches. In 1926 he fired in the matches at Seagirt, N. J., was a member of the American team in the international Dewar match, and of the New York State team in the Caswell trophy match. In 1927 he won the Hayes trophy match and won two other national competitions, becoming the National Rifle Association gallery champion and the National Rifle Association kneeling champion.

DALLAS COMMERCE CHAMBER STRONG N. G. BOOSTER.

THE Atlanta Board of Trade, which has had frequent mention in this column recently in connection with its propaganda for the national defense program, has a counterpart in the Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.

Prior to the commencement of this year's encampment season, the military affairs committee of the Dallas chamber, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. W. Davis, published an attractive 8-page booklet exhorting young Dallas to consider the importance of the National Guard in the defense of the country, and the extraordinary advantages to be gained from training with the National Guard units represented in Dallas—the 144th Infantry and the 112th Cavalry.

When these two regiments left for camp each of their members received a beautifully engraved card of greeting from the Chamber, well worthy of preservation as a souvenir of the encampment.

The Chamber, through its military and aviation committees, recently tendered an elaborate dinner to Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, 8th Corps Area Commander.

The Dallas Chamber has as its objective the awakening of public realization of the importance of the United States program of national defense, and it plans further enterprises to this end within the next few months.

COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF RIGID AIRSHIPS

IN view of the accomplishments being made by the German Graf Zeppelin the following comparison is considered timely and of interest. The American ZRS-4 will be completed by July, 1931. Construction of the two British ships, R-100 and R-101 is understood to be under way.

Nationality	American	American	German	British	British
Name	Los Angeles	ZRS-4	Graf Zeppelin	R-700	R-101
Nominal Gas					
Volume in cu. ft.	2,470,000	6,500,000	3,708,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Length overall, ft.	658.3	785	776.2	709	724
Maximum diameter	90.7	132.9	100.1	133	131.8
Height overall	104.4	146.5	110.6	141	139
Kind of gas	Helium	Helium	Hydrogen	Hydrogen	Hydrogen
Gross lift (lbs.)	153,000	403,000	262,000*	343,000	343,000
Usual lift (lbs.)	60,000	162,000	140,000*	160,000	154,000
Number of engineers	5	8	5	6	5
Total horsepower	2,000	4,480	2,550	3,600	3,250
Kind of fuel	Gasoline	Gasoline	Fuel Gas and Gasoline	Gasoline	Oil
Maximum speed (knots)	63.5	72.8	69.0	69.5	65.0
Range at 50 knots (nautical miles)	3,500	9,200	9,000	6,200	6,000

*Includes Fuel Gas.

Note—If the Graf Zeppelin is inflated with helium, the gross and useful lifts becomes 230,000 and 108,000 lbs., respectively; and the range at 50 knots is reduced to about 6,850 nautical miles.

AWARDS FOR A. E. F. SERVICE.

SGT. BEAUVIAS CLARK, F. A., and Pvt. G. L. Smith, Inf., have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, and Lt. Col. H. S. Grier, Inf., the Distinguished Service Medal for their services with the American Expeditionary Forces.

Sgt. Clark, now in civil life, repaired his outfit's communication line at Fismes, France, on August 20, 1918, under heavy enemy fire. Pvt. Smith, in action on October 11, 1918 near Geenes, rescued a wounded comrade stranded in a position exposed to heavy enemy fire. He is also in civil life at present.

Col. Grier, now at the Army War College, receives his decoration for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services, as Chief of the Legal Department, Office of the Officer in charge of Civil Affairs, Army of Occupation in Germany, Post Commandant and Officer in charge of Civil Affairs in the city of Trier and later of all the Bezirk of Trier lying within the American zone of occupation, and officer in charge of Civil Affairs, city of Coblenz, also as Chief of the Department of Schools and Charitable Institutions, in all of which duties he displayed excellent judgment in dealing with civil officials and the civil population, and by his tact, firmness and fairness contributed to the success of the American occupation of German territory.

MANY THINGS HAPPEN IN THE NAVY.

SPEAKING with great clarity for itself, the following letter received by an admiral in the Navy from a Congressman in May, 1929, needs little preface:

Dear Admiral:

A son of a constituent of mine enlisted in the Navy for the purpose of taking the examination for entrance into the Naval Academy. He successfully passed all examinations but unfortunately for him, he did not rank high enough to gain the coveted honor. He has been informed that he must now serve out a complete enlistment, a fact he had no prior knowledge of. Having failed to attain the ambition of a lifetime, the young man is anxious to go to college, which he cannot do if he is required to remain in the Navy.

This, Admiral, is a case which merits the utmost consideration, and I hope you may find it possible to order the young man's discharge. Permit me to assure you that such action will not only earn the gratitude of the young man and his parents, who are close personal friends of mine, but will place me greatly in your debt.

In June, 1867, a similar letter was received by President Andrew Johnson. Sir:

Thomas S. Campan, a Naval apprentice on board the U. S. Ship Sabine was selected as one of twenty apprentices to be examined for an appointment as Midshipman at the Naval Academy. He failed at this examination and now wishes his discharge from the Sabine. His conduct and character generally while on board the Sabine was very good.

As he has no hope of passing in September his friends are very anxious to obtain his discharge. This young man is possessed of a handsome fortune and is disappointed in the object for which he entered the service. He will have to serve seven years as an apprentice after which he will be left with little moral character.

The President ordered his discharge.

NEW AGE LIMIT FOR SCHOOL.

THE age limit for Reserve Officers and Officers of the National Guard attending the Special Course at the Command and General Staff School has been reduced from 47 to 45 years, the limit to be waived by the War Department only under very exceptional circumstances, the Adjutant General's Office announced this week.

EMPTYING OF DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS STARTED

THE process of emptying the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., already is under way and in a short time that master link in the military prison system will be turned over to the Department of Justice for the housing of criminals from the overflowing federal penitentiaries. It was announced at the White House August 23 that the Department of Justice and the War Department have collaborated in finding a legal basis for the transfer of the barracks to the former department, although it was pointed out at the same time that the transfer will be considered as a temporary measure and will, in time, come up for the consideration of Congress.

Orders have gone forward from the Secretary of War to the Commandant of the Seventh Corps Area directing him to get together with the commander of the Disciplinary Barracks to supervise the emptying of the prisoners.

Consideration being given to the nature of their offenses, as many prisoners as possible, whose conduct since their incarceration has been good, will be liberated and assigned to regular units. Efforts are being made to accommodate as many as possible of the residue at the Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz and Governors Island. The problem of caring for those who can not be reassigned to regular duty and for whom there is no room at the other prisons will have to be worked out between the Corps Area Commander and the commander of the barracks.

A happy thought - pause and refresh yourself

Drink Coca-Cola
Delicious and Refreshing

OVER
8
MILLION
a day

To get things done and enjoy doing them—to avoid being tired out. This natural, human desire has brought the tremendous popularity of the pause that refreshes. You're at your best when you're refreshed. That's why so many people drop in at bright and cheerful soda fountains for an ice-cold Coca-Cola.

The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.

IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

THE U. S. NAVY - THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Lectures Published

A COURSE of lectures given by a construction officer to the students of the General Line Group at the Naval Postgraduate School, Annapolis, has been mimeographed, and a number of copies bound, the Navy Department stated this week.

A brief review of one of these as given by the Department is as follows: Ships, in the final analysis, are useful so long (a) as they float, and (b) as they remain workable. Properly designed ships will float so long as their watertight integrity remains intact and too much water is not admitted. To remain workable, however, they must have the necessary working compartments habitable, the machinery operable, and the ship in such a condition of list, trim, and stability as to permit the installations to function properly.

Ten lectures, presented with suitable illustrations, cover the subject under the following heads: first, stability and buoyancy of ships; second, watertight subdivision of ships; third, damage control. The final chapter gives historical examples of the use and misuse of stability control. In the late war, examples occurred of ships surviving extreme punishment by the efficient use of the means available, and examples also occurred of ships being lost through failure to make full use of the facilities in the ship. A study of the lectures and of the examples leads the reviewer to feel that there are more things in this stability and damage control than he had suspected. Our old friends the transverse metacenter and GM become merely elementary aids to understanding the real subject. These quantities are duly set forth with many practical and illuminating sidelights in the first few lectures. The third adds to the idea of statical stability (which the reviewer was introduced to at the Naval Academy) an added idea, that of dynamical stability, of which he has no recollection. Some vague rumors of such a subject have been heard, but here the mystery is removed, and the subject is brought quite within the grasp of any naval officer, not merely as an interesting theory, but as a practical working basis for work which he may be—nay, will be—called upon to do.

The reasons for controlling distribution of weights and limiting damage having been engagingly set forth, lecture IV clears up the question of watertight subdivision, and presents certain "criteria of effectiveness" that merit careful consideration. How the present systems meet these criteria, if properly controlled, is clearly described. The danger of mis-control also emerges clearly. Further chapters add to the effectiveness of the presentation by discussing the methods of effecting watertightness and illustrating the watertight subdivision of merchant ships. The effect of construction on gas warfare defense comes in this group.

The cream of the matter is found in Chapter VIII, which applies the principles set forth, under the title "The Principles of Damage Control;" and in Chapter IX, "Damage Control Diagrams." These give the reader the tools to work with whereby he can learn to control his own ship in time of danger; and are topped off by a last chapter of well-chosen historical illustrations.

The clearness of the picture presented by these lectures removes the subject from the field of mysterious or doubtful things and leaves no doubt of the vital necessity for trained organization to use the means available for damage control effectively.

CONTENTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

The September issue of the Institute Proceedings will contain the following articles:

Disarmament and the National Defense, by Adm. W. V. Pratt, U. S. Navy; Making a Smart Ship, by Lt. (jg) S. R. Bedford, U. S. Navy; As the Navy Views the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve, by Comdr. W. W. Bradley, Jr., U. S. Navy; The Origin and Early Development of Naval Medicine, by Comdr. W. L. Mann (MC) U. S. Navy; New Gunboat Construction at Shanghai, by Lt. (jg) E. M. Ellis, U. S. Navy; U. S. S. "Outside," by Lt. N. B. Musser, U. S. N. R.; Adjustment of the Type III Azimuth Circle, by Capt. F. L. Oliver, U. S. Navy.

Urge Reserve Participation

THE full participation of the Naval Reserve in the observance of Navy Day on October 28, 1929, is urged by the Navy Department in a recent circular letter addressed to the Commandants of all Naval Districts.

In bringing this matter to the attention of the various Commandants, it was stated, the Bureau of Navigation realizes the valuable assistance various individual Naval Reservists have rendered in the observance of Navy Day during past years, and is appreciative of efforts put forth in this direction and results obtained.

It was further pointed out that this is the Navy's day at home when visitors are received and entertained, it is the Navy's opportunity to extend to the public an invitation for inspection. All Naval Reserve vessels should be open to inspection by the public the entire day. In continuing it was stated: Wherever practicable, Naval Reserve armories should be open to the public the entire day, it is desirable that drills or equivalent duty be held at the armories on the evening of Navy Day and the public be invited to attend. It will be in order for commanding officers of Naval Reserve organizations to pay calls upon members of Congress, state and municipal officers, who may be residents of the locality and extend personal invitations to visit and inspect their various commands. It is desired that the owners or operators of all merchant vessels carrying contingents of the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve be especially invited to participate in the celebration of Navy Day. Full use should be made of individual Naval Reserve officers in assisting the Navy League in bringing the Navy to the attention of the public, the nature of this assistance will depend upon the capabilities of the individual Reservist and the exigency of the local situation.

Revise Codes

THE editorial committee for the revision of the International Code of Signals has completed the first draft of the General Vocabulary, the Navy Department announced this week. The United States is represented by Lt. Comdr. Howard F. Kingman.

The present code was prepared in three languages, English, French and Italian, but the new code is being prepared in English, French, Italian, German, Japanese, Norwegian and Spanish.

This committee first met in October 16, 1928, but adjourned temporarily in April, 1929 to allow delegates, excepting United States and Japanese to return to their home countries for conferences and for preparation of general vocabularies in their own languages, as well as translations of the technical sections. To date, thirteen technical sections have been forwarded through the State Department and representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Navy, Treasury, and War Departments, and the Shipping Board, have met at the Navy Department and each representative subsequently examined the sections in which his department is interested, it was stated. The reports of the various representatives have been received, including specific recommendations for additions and deletions, and are now being combined into a single report to be forwarded to London for use when the conference reconvenes on Sept. 3, 1929.

One major change decided upon at the 1927 conference is the substitution of certain new flags. The International Alphabet Pennants, C, D, E, F, and G, are to be replaced by flags, making the entire alphabet a flag alphabet except that the present burgees A and B are to be retained. The five pennants removed from the alphabet are numbered 1 to 5, and with five additional pennants number 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0 constitute International Numeral Pennants, a new departure, according to statements. Also three special pennants, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, substitute are provided for use similar to that of Repeaters in the United States Navy.

The work of the Conference will not be completed probably until well into 1930, as all nations must be given sufficient time to print and distribute their own editions, the effective date of the new code is indefinite.

Adm. Crosley Visits

REAR ADM. WALTER S. CROSLEY Commandant of the 9th Naval District and of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and Lt. Francis H. Gilmer, U. S. N., his personal aide, were visitors at the Culver Summer Naval School, Culver, Ind., during the graduation exercises of that institution, which were held August 20 and 21.

Rear Adm. Hugh Rodman, Superintendent of the Culver Summer Naval School, entertained Adm. Crosley and Lt. Gilmer at luncheon in the Mess Hall at Culver on August 20. Among the other guests present were Comdr. Jonas H. Ingram, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ingram, of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and Lt. Edward H. Smith, U. S. N., and Lt. Frederick S. Steinbauer, U. S. N., of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Brig. Gen. L. R. Gignilliat, I. N. G., Superintendent of the Culver Military Academy, and Mrs. Gignilliat entertained Adm. Crosley and Lt. Gilmer at dinner on August 20. Among the other distinguished guests present was Rear Adm. William A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department, whose youngest son, Charles Moffett, is a student at the Culver Summer Naval School. The guests of the dinner party afterwards attended the graduation dance.

A feature of the graduation exercises which attracted much interest was the boat races between crews representing the Culver Summer Naval School and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Both institutions shared honors in these competitions. Culver winning the race for lightweight crews by three boat lengths in open water, and Great Lakes winning the race for heavy crews by about two and one-half lengths in open water. By winning the latter contest Great Lakes receives the Ross Cup, won three times by Culver and four times by Great Lakes. The fourth victory brings the cup back to Great Lakes for the first time in three years.

The visitors attended the graduation exercises, which were held on August 21, and concluded with a final review of the students of the Culver schools.

CEASES MESSMAN PROMOTION.

The Bureau of Navigation cannot authorize advancement to any of the ratings in the messman branch as enumerated in a Bureau of Navigation Circular Letter No. 27-29, the Navy Department announced this week.

In giving a reason for this action the Bureau stated that in there is a large excess existing in the officers' steward and officers' cook groups and in the ratings of mess attendant first and second class in the Navy as a whole at the present time, and there is no outlet for the higher ratings in the steward and cook groups except by transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve or other separation from the service.

To eliminate the correspondence involved the Bureau requested that Commanding Officers refrain from making any recommendations for advancement to the ratings in question until such time as the Bureau informs the service that the excess has been reduced.

WOULD BUY OLYMPIA FOR U. S.

Mr. Edward W. Harden, of New York City, has transmitted to Secretary of the Navy Adams an offer to purchase Adm. Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, and to present it to the United States with the understanding that it should be preserved in Washington as a national memorial.

In a letter to Mr. Harden Secretary Adams expressed the appreciation of the Navy Department for his generous offer but stated that while he felt that the Olympia would be preserved in some manner the exact method depended largely on the policy of the President and on Congressional action, and he, as Secretary of the Navy, had no power to accept the offer for the government.

ASSIGN RESERVES TO DUTY.

Six ensigns of the Naval Reserve who have been assigned to one year's active duty with the aviation units of the Fleet are being ordered to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., for eleven weeks' training preparatory to assuming their duties.

The names of these ensigns are as follows: J. M. Noble, F. L. Bohnet, W. W. Paull, J. J. Peterson, G. W. Whittier, N. R. Buechner.

Ships Tie Scores

TWO battleships, U. S. S. New Mexico and U. S. S. Maryland have won the same score for the Battleship Efficiency Pennant for the battleship class for the fiscal year 1928-29 and the Secretary of the Navy has authorized both of the battleships to fly the pennant under certain conditions.

This pennant is awarded annually to the ships having the highest score in their class in engineering, gunnery and communication competitions and is considered the highest prize in the United States Navy.

During the present year, the New Mexico and the Maryland, both of which are attached to the Battle Fleet, are authorized to fly the pennant when on separate assignments, but when in company the New Mexico will fly the pennant on the odd numbered days of the month and the Maryland on the even numbered days. This is the first time that two battleships have had the same score in this competition.

The President of the United States will award a letter of commendation to the commanding officers of both the New Mexico and the Maryland and letters of commendations will be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the officers recommended by the commanding officers of the two ships.

Capt. Edgar B. Larimer, U. S. N., commanded the New Mexico and Capt. Victor A. Kimberly, U. S. N., commanded the Maryland.

The standing of the battleships are: (1) New Mexico and Maryland, (2) California, (4) West Virginia, (5) Mississippi, (6) Pennsylvania, (7) Arkansas, (8) Colorado, (9) Tennessee, (10) New York, (11) Idaho, (12) Texas, (13) Wyoming, (14) Florida, (15) Utah.

Sends Regret Message

IN A message to Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCawley, U. S. M. C., in which he expressed deep regret over his retirement, Maj. Gen. W. C. Neville, Commandant of the Marine Corps reviewed his many years of service and his past performances in the interests of the Marine Corps, and stated:

"For over forty-seven years you have served the Marine Corps faithfully, loyally and efficiently. During the Spanish-American War, you were brevetted for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Guantanamo, Cuba, and you have performed with ability and distinction every task assigned you throughout your long years of service."

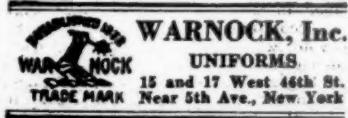
"Since 1913, you have been The Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, holding that important and responsible position during one of the most trying periods in the history of the Corps—the World War and the years of reorganization on a peace-time basis immediately following. So well did you fill that office during the World War that the President awarded you the Navy Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility," and in the years following it was largely due to your efforts that the Corps was able to make an enviable record for economy in the conduct of its affairs without detriment to morale or decrease in efficiency."

"I view your separation from the active list with a distinct loss, both personal and official, and I wish you many years of health and happiness in your well-earned retirement."

TO SELECT CANDIDATES.

The Bureau of Navigation has received the necessary papers in connection with the application of graduates of the Naval Academy to compete for Rhodes Scholarships, it was announced this week. The papers were submitted by sixteen members of the Class of 1929 and fourteen members of the Class of 1930.

A board consisting of Capt. C. P. Snyder, Capt. Byron McCandless, Comdr. G. M. Ravenscroft, and Lt. Comdr. C. H. Roper, will examine the papers of all candidates and recommend to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation the names of those considered as qualified in all respects to enter the competition. The list of candidates selected will be published in the next issue of the Bureau of Navigation bulletin, it was stated.



Summerall Addresses Legion

GEN. CHARLES P. SUMMERALL, Chief of Staff, praised the American Legion and its accomplishments in an address before the organization on August 26 at Raleigh, N. C.

Extracts from his speech follow:

"It is always a pleasure to mingle with my comrades of the American Legion, and a special privilege when the assembled Legionnaires hail from that historic State whose sturdy patriotism antedates our national existence—North Carolina. The 78,000 citizens that your Commonwealth poured into the maelstrom of the Great War were the spiritual and in most cases the lineage descendants of men who fought at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and at King's Mountain. The laurels of victory that you brought home on your banners from the World War, the 449 decorations earned by the sons of North Carolina in that conflict, the 4,000 casualties that you suffered proudly for no material gain, all demonstrated once again a heritage of valor unsurpassed in the annals of our country, unequalled in the directness of its transmission."

Tells of Ft. Bragg.

"The fortitude, the daring and the self-sacrifice that cracked open the Hindenburg Line, find their prototypes, I repeat, among the lean and hardy frontiersmen, whose resistless advance up the steep slopes of King's Mountain would not be denied, and who paused in their assault only when the virtual annihilation of Ferguson's command had been consummated. These qualities have not lapsed with peace, nor have they been dimmed by war-weariness. A people with your heritage, with your traditions of service to the community would be among the last to lose touch with the military virtues just enumerated. It is your fortune, and that of the Army, to have one of our largest and most important military stations within your borders and not a hundred miles distant from us here. I refer to Fort Bragg. There, favored by an equable climate that permits of year-round training and by a military reservation that provides an infinite variety of terrain, the field artillerymen and engineers together with their ancillary troops are busily engaged not only in developing a high state of military efficiency, but also in continuous and valuable research looking toward tactical and technical advances. Under the present localized system of recruitment they are fortunate in having available North Carolina's manhood as a reservoir of potential soldiers, and in their ranks at the present time are to be found many of your co-citizens who have responded to the age-old appeal of military service."

"But while fortitude, daring and self-sacrifice are pre-eminently military virtues, like most good things connected with armies, they are essential to the material and spiritual progress of mankind. You North Carolinians have not hesitated to deploy these qualities in dealing with the tasks of peace. No one can enter your beautiful State without bearing witness to its astoundingly agricultural and commercial development. In dealing with the soil you have combined industry with intelligence, and your farm lands have burgeoned as never before. You have harnessed the streams as they burst from the Appalachians, and in consequence you have come into your economic birthright. You have ribbed your State with magnificent roads that have been an example throughout the South. You have discovered that the static beauties of your mountains combined with the dynamic vagaries of a little white golf ball prove an almost irresistible lure to the outlander. Truly that day of self-depreciation has vanished forever wherein, in contrast to two neighboring states, it was said that North Carolina was a "valley of humiliation between two peaks of pride." And the glory of your present development is the promise of still further advances that lies implicit therein. While your great and constantly expanding educational institutions, as centers of practical and constructive thought, continue to make available to the tireless North Carolinian each carefully tested advance in human knowledge, there is every reason to expect that the progress of this solid state will continue with an increasing acceleration."

Aid Development.

"It has been your privilege to participate in the development of North Carolina both as citizens and as legionnaires. The high idealism coupled with practicality that marked the inception of the American Legion is continued in the constructive sanity that has accompanied its development. In all your activities, the thought has been uppermost always that participation in the Legion implies positive participation in the community, local, state or national. You have never been satisfied when your post has become a credit

to your town, you invariably set the higher goal that your town must be a credit to your post. Praiseworthy as this spirit may be, it constitutes only what was to have been expected from an organization the membership of which is drawn from those who unquestioningly and ungrudgingly have performed one of the primary duties of the citizen, the service of his country in time of war. You are to be congratulated not so much on the assumption of your civic duties as on the manner of their performance.

"Community betterment, the making of our country a better place to live in, has been, however, only one of your major tasks. Equally admirable has been your work on behalf of those of your comrades to whom our country is under obligation because of their services or because of their disabilities. The Legion has taken fully to heart the admonition of Gen. Pershing:

"Our duty then is plain. It is to see that all who suffered incapacity as a result of their service receive proper treatment and attention from the Government. We owe them the most skillful medical care to prolong their lives and restore, if possible, their health and strength. We want to cure them and we want them to become useful men and women in their communities. We should approach this duty in all humility and carry it out without suspicion of charity. No honorable soldier desires to become a charge on the Government. His only wish is for the best opportunity to prepare himself to be an independent, self-respecting citizen. * * * Let us then dedicate ourselves to the care of the disabled soldier as we renew devotion to the great Government which he has defended, to the end that no incapacitated veteran may ever charge that this Republic is ungrateful."

Credit to Legion.

"To give some idea of how our Government has availed itself of its privilege, for it is indeed a privilege, to make good its obligations to our citizen soldiers, the following data may well be of interest. Total disbursements for World War veterans are four and three quarters billions of dollars. In addition, insurance in force totals more than three billions. Adjusted service certificates issued total nearly three and a half billions. Loans on these certificates total one-ninth billion. Insurance awards total one and a half billions. Almost a half million veterans have been hospitalized. During April of this year treatment was given to 71,779 veterans, exclusive of those who are patients in hospitals. In vocational rehabilitation 179,519 entered training and 129,749 were rehabilitated and completed. Certainly this is evidence that the Government is devoting itself to the care of the men and women who went forth consecrated to a great cause for mankind."

"To the American Legion is due no small part of the credit for the accomplishments cited above. In the dark days following the war, when the veterans' problems were being attacked superficially and piecemeal, the Legion worked untiringly, sympathetically and constructively to help in bringing order out of chaos. Today, when the status of the veteran is practically regularized, the Legion's activity on behalf of the ex-service man is still a tonic and welcome influence in the land.

"But there is another aspect of the same situation in which the Legion's influence tends to be paramount. The problems of the veteran divide themselves into two parts, the administration and adjudication of his claims, and the much less tangible assignment of finding the individual claimant and of getting him in touch with the proper agencies of the government. Here is a task which does not lend itself readily to statistical measurement. The faculties of many veterans have become so impaired that a helping hand is absolutely necessary in the formulation of their claims. The World War Veterans' Act has been subject to amendments, emendations and interpretations by the various competent bodies at a rate that works out to three for each day since its passage. Such an intricate mass of technical regulations should be enough to appall the stoutest heart. When, in addition, later rulings often may validate and permit of the reopening of claims previously disallowed, it is obvious that assistance is frequently essential to the individual veteran. Here is a work of true comradeship, a task sanctified by you since the very beginning of the Legion. It is not susceptible of exact measurement, it is not spectacular, it does not lend itself to the blowing of trumpets nor to shouting from the rooftops. But in ably performing it, whether as individuals or as representatives of your posts, you have evidenced a high conception of citizenship and a stirring

Give Exam Status

THE following lists show the standing of men who competed in examinations held beginning April 16, 1929, for the three higher grades, Quartermaster Corps.

Master Sergeant—Supply

1. E. A. Supplee
2. A. C. Howard
3. H. H. Hargrove
4. F. Prager
5. R. F. Griffith
6. H. O. Womack
7. J. Soto
8. T. J. Kirby
9. F. A. Dunn
10. T. Swain
11. W. P. Johnson
12. A. R. Hemphill
13. J. S. Greene
14. F. Krause
15. J. A. Carden
16. L. Wright
17. R. L. Montague
18. J. H. Mattoon
19. B. E. Snyder
20. C. M. Miller
21. J. Ihle
22. J. Stapleton
23. J. Drew
24. W. F. Priest
25. W. L. Henderson
26. B. J. Slade
27. P. Haller
28. C. M. Combs
29. F. Voyer
30. R. B. Cheaney
31. H. Ain
32. G. Goetter
33. J. E. Roberts
34. H. F. Hansom
35. C. H. Lovelace
36. C. C. Schaffer
37. H. J. Myers
38. G. Dietz
39. L. Bartelloni
40. J. Farley
41. C. W. Hammond
42. F. Scheeler
43. F. L. Ahern
44. W. A. Romig
45. M. Potter
46. P. J. Kirwin
47. H. E. Slentz
48. E. Lepine
49. C. F. Glidewell
50. J. K. Fair
51. H. U. Little
52. J. Woodson
53. A. V. Hoffman
54. C. F. Clark
55. R. P. Rowell
56. T. Bowen
57. C. J. Kaufer
58. C. R. Evans
59. A. J. Ledou
60. W. S. Morley
61. W. E. J. Quinn
62. J. B. Rooney
63. T. Mack
64. T. O. Olson
65. T. F. McGlone
66. F. Keller
67. E. F. Mitchell
68. J. L. Thompson
69. J. H. Brady
70. J. J. Ahern
71. J. Metik
72. V. C. Price
73. P. J. Dezotell
74. S. R. Malone
75. L. M. Lynch
76. C. U. Stuart
77. D. O'Herin
78. E. S. Croney
79. G. C. Hall
80. D. L. Lane
81. C. I. Hope
82. J. Kolar
83. L. Gushard
84. J. E. Board
85. A. W. Ginsberg
86. E. Nelson
87. E. Stanley
88. L. J. Guy
89. H. West
90. J. Rowe
91. C. C. Troyke
92. E. M. Pillsbury
93. T. C. Meagher
94. W. R. Stevenson
95. G. Bolwell
96. A. E. Harrison
97. J. Levin
98. A. C. Haase
99. F. Thesenvitz
100. C. V. Smith
101. R. E. Lanham
102. A. Murphy
103. M. N. Swetnam
104. C. H. Smith
105. D. G. Erickson
106. M. Bzdek
107. K. O. Ogilvie

6. H. Schramm
7. P. Stroh
8. M. H. Burleson
9. A. J. Godfrey
10. A. M. O'Dell
11. W. H. Forbes, jr.
12. S. Appell
13. R. J. Briggs
14. R. R. Crush
15. C. H. Ostrander
16. J. W. Gaynor
17. W. J. Harrington
18. R. S. Martin
19. A. Kelty
20. A. Stepp
21. R. H. Crask
22. O. L. Berry
23. A. F. Amick
24. C. P. Phipps
25. C. Ellington
26. W. M. Busker
27. F. Hammons
33. C. C. Bailey
34. F. A. Bonner
35. H. E. Kidwell
36. W. K. Simmons
37. C. Ildefonso
38. A. Mandie
39. P. J. Rogan
40. R. G. Winters
41. C. G. Haney
42. A. E. Stevens
43. N. Isaeff
44. L. J. Klohe
45. H. J. Alward
46. W. A. Barkley
47. P. J. Gee
48. G. B. Johnson
49. J. W. Amason
50. J. Atkinson
51. H. P. Wolfgang
52. J. McLean
53. A. Ware

Technical Sergeant—Motors

1. Sgt. J. R. Hodges
2. Pvt. Icl. C. R. Myers
3. Cpl. T. Davis
4. Sgt. J. Bolt
5. 1st Sgt. W. K. Wilemon

Technical Sergeants—Bakers and Cooks

1. T. Walston
2. C. Pinick
3. F. V. Schneider
4. K. H. Sonne
5. J. L. Patterson
6. J. Barckan
7. F. R. Carder
8. W. Chisholm
9. J. Gawry
10. G. Peccia
11. G. Thalhammer
12. H. Weisenberger
13. J. Jens
14. C. Warner
15. B. Knight

Staff Sergeant—Supply

1. Pvt. Icl. R. J. Johnson
2. Pvt. Icl. C. S. Krebs
3. Sgt. E. W. Maddox
4. Pvt. Icl. R. J. Berg
5. Pvt. Icl. C. Harris
6. Cpl. H. W. Wurtzler
7. Pvt. Icl. C. E. Allen
8. Pvt. Icl. A. H. Wise
9. Sgt. J. F. Crowley
10. Sgt. M. Heffran
11. Sgt. O. H. Smith
12. Pvt. Icl. I. L. Patton
13. Sgt. E. W. Gunnell
14. Sgt. W. U. Richardson
15. Sgt. J. McKenzie
16. Sgt. G. Kelley
17. Sgt. V. Frederick
18. Sgt. D. C. Everhard
19. Cpl. C. J. Tardiff
20. Pvt. Icl. R. Cavanaugh
21. Pvt. Icl. J. V. Rogers
22. Sgt. W. A. Becker
23. Sgt. G. R. Johnson
24. Pvt. Icl. J. McIvor
25. Sgt. T. Offerman
26. Sgt. J. K. McNaughton
27. Sgt. A. J. Lisdroe
28. Sgt. A. J. Bacon
29. Pvt. Icl. R. E. Hopkins
30. Pvt. Icl. A. E. Dembosky
31. Sgt. G. O. Huber
32. Pvt. Icl. H. Bodiford
33. Sgt. J. J. Hackett
34. Pvt. Icl. J. H. Shehan
35. Cpl. J. R. Miller
36. Pvt. Icl. G. J. Schrader
37. 1st Sgt. H. R. Hopkins
38. Sgt. R. J. Von Aschen
39. Sgt. J. Hipshman
40. Pvt. Icl. O. McMinn
41. Sgt. M. C. Sperry
42. Sgt. L. J. Lebanon
43. Cpl. C. F. Webber
44. Cpl. E. M. Cummings
45. Sgt. L. E. Doll
46. Pvt. J. M. Howell
47. Pvt. Icl. B. W. Schoeben
48. Sgt. W. R. Reynolds
49. Pvt. Icl. E. Twiddy
50. Pvt. J. M. Phillips
51. Pvt. A. C. Scott
52. Sgt. R. L. Hutton
53. Pvt. G. A. Reiber

Staff Sergeant—Construction

1. Pvt. Icl. G. C. Shields
2. Staff Sergeant—Packmaster
1. Sgt. C. E. Sackett
2. Pvt. Icl. P. J. Moore
3. Pvt. Icl. M. Wolf

Gen. Gibb's Leave Memorable

MAJ. GEN. G. S. GIBBS, the Chief Signal Officer, is back in his office after a most eventful leave. After motoring to his boyhood home in Nebraska, together with his wife and mother, he made the distance between Omaha and Washington by car in three and a half days. He then visited his two sons at West Point, one a senior and one a plebe, after which he made an automobile tour of New England. Before returning from his leave he also visited his first grandchild, the son of Lt. (jg) R. H. Gibbs, U. S. N.

MAY TAKE EXAMINATIONS

Students of the Naval R. O. T. C., in the graduating class of 1930 will be permitted to take the competitive examination for entrance into the Supply Corps of the Navy, it was announced this week. The exact number of candidates who will be commissioned has not yet been determined. The examinations will take place in the spring of 1930.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the cultivation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."

From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1929

The pay of any person on the retired list should be based upon the pay of persons of like grade on the active list.—PAY BOARD REPORT.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, of Mr. Hoover's home state, adopted a resolution at its state convention at San Diego, to which we direct the attention of the President and the Secretaries of War and Navy. That resolution emphatically endorsed the report of the Interdepartmental Pay Board, and contained a special provision urging that the increase granted also apply to retired officers and enlisted men.

WE REGARD THE action of the California Legion as significant, not only because of the importance which must attach to whatever that body recommends but because of its realization of the justice of decent and adequate pay for those in the Service of their country. We were in San Diego at the time the Convention was in session. After the resolution had been adopted, we inquired among the men who voted for it as to the reasons which motivated their action. They replied that they long had been aware of the unsatisfactory pay received in the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, that they were familiar with the fact that the schedules had not changed though the cost of living had mounted, and that they had come to the conclusion that it was only right and proper that officers and men should receive proper compensation.

MOREOVER, THESE legionnaires appreciated that in the event of another war the civilians, who would be commissioned or drafted, should be placed on a wage basis which would enable them to do something for their families as well as to take care of themselves. For this reason, the resolution stressed that the officers and men of the National Guard and the Reserve Officers should participate in the increase on the same basis as those of active work.

INSISTING THAT consideration also be given to the retired officers and men, the Legionnaires were inspired by an understanding of what would have happened to them had they remained in service and been retired. They know what small pay retired officers and men receive. They know the difficulty all such persons have in making both ends meet. They feel that a man who has served his country is entitled in his disability or old age to the consideration which his patriotic service merits.

WITH THE LEGION of California on record, it is regarded as probable that at the next National Convention of that body, the pay of the Services will receive careful attention. That the report of the Interdepartmental Board will be endorsed we have no doubt. Such influential papers as the San Diego Union and the San Diego Tribune, are in hearty sympathy with the better pay proposal, and there is no doubt that their endorsement of the Legion's action will have repercussion elsewhere. We suggest to all friends of the Services that at the meeting of their State Legions, the matter of the pay increase be brought to the attention of members. We have no doubt as to what the result will be.

DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS continue apace. Now we hear that France is in entire sympathy with the idea of a conference between the interested powers but she holds that the cruiser question must be settled first since, as she alleges, it is the bone of contention principally between the United States and Great Britain. The spokesman for the French foreign office who made this statement failed to take into consideration the cruiser construction by his government or the cruiser construction by Italy. What France is interested in is having the British navy reduced without any corresponding reduction by them in the classes of ships which are of particular value to French needs.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer, said a month before the Canadian Club in Ottawa, Ontario, when he remarked: "It is obvious there is no parity of conditions between the United States and Great Britain. To apply a rigid plan of numerical equality to conditions that are markedly unequal will make it extremely difficult to reach the true goal that Britain and the United States shall be equal powers on the seas. Unless the United States recognizes the fundamental differences in the circumstances of the two nations, then a thorough agreement will be very hard to reach."

There is no man on either side of the Atlantic abler to reach a just conclusion upon naval questions than Winston Churchill. His experience in the Admiralty during the war, and his intensive study of naval conditions, enable him to have an understanding of the needs of Great Britain and their relation to those of the United States, and the consequences of any agreement which may be reached. He knows that the 1922 agreement did more harm than good in Anglo-American relations. As he states, it is in fact the only cause of friction in the last few years between the two peoples. If the result of an agreement were to produce the spectacle of two large costly navies, rigid replicas of one another, jealously scrutinized by experts across the ocean, measured in their last detail and advertised by the press, Mr. Churchill holds it would produce conditions not less vicious than those that produced the rivalry and competitions before the World War.

We are in entire agreement with what Mr. Churchill says. Better no agreement than an agreement certain to produce serious friction.

THERE IS ANOTHER place in the world where the Kellogg Peace Pact can be waved before the eyes of hostile peoples. That is in Jerusalem, where the Jews and the Arabs have been having a serious conflict. Great Britain is the overlord of Jerusalem under the treaty of Versailles. She has been compelled to declare martial law and also to send reinforcements to put down the trouble. As a signatory of the Kellogg Pact, we recommend her soldiers, instead of carrying guns, display copies of the Pact and we feel certain of the results!

THE GENERAL STAFF continues its efforts to devise a program for the Army which will meet the views of the President in the matter of economy. There is no likelihood of any recommendation for the reduction of the number of either officers or men. As we have said before, officers are essential for the training not only of the men of the regular establishment, but for those who would volunteer or be drafted in the event of emergency. The General Staff, of course, will insist that there be no disturbance of the present system of arms, since the infantry, the cavalry and the artillery are essential for any well-balanced military organization. The importance of the air is becoming more and more apparent. Moreover, the promotion of the air service is highly desirable, not only from a national defense point of view, but in the interest of commerce and of civil pursuits generally. We reiterate that in its study for the President the General Staff should not lose sight of the necessity for an increase in pay.

Enlisted Men's Mess

Giesboppa.—How come, Prunehoggle, you ain't at Camp Perry this week? I thought you were a big gun on them there new ranges.

Stachmyk.—Prunehoggle's a big gun, Sgt., but the biggest gun can fire at a disadvantage.

Gies.—Eluxtridate.

Stach.—Why, suppose it faces the target half shot.

Prunehoggle.—There you go again, Cpl., aspersing my propensities. Why, I've scored bull's-eyes when I could see seven targets in place of one.

Gies.—Yeh? Well, it was just dumb luck.

Prune.—The heck it was. It was pure science.

Gies.—You were so perfumed you could hear the target reciting "We Are Seven" and you call your bull's-eyes pure science? Tell that to the Marines.

Prune. I should divulge military secrets? No sir, I'm betting on the Infantry.

Stach.—Well, how do you figure the bull's-eyes were science, and not luck, when you say you could see seven targets instead of one?

Prune.—I aimed for the middle target.

Gies.—Well, why ain't you at Perry, if you're so good?

Prune.—The last day on the ranges I was disqualified.

Gies.—What for, chewing gum?

Prune.—No, I forgot my rifle.

Gies.—And they wouldn't let you fire with your hankie? Write to your Congressman!

Stach.—Speaking of Congressmen, Giesboppa, what do you think they'll do about economy in the Army?

Gies.—I've thought it over, Cpl., and it seems to me there's only one place where they can effect a significant cut.

Stach.—Where is that?

Gies.—They can take the caviar out of the Army ration.

Playful Spirits.

Drunk picks up telephone and dials number:

"Hic! Hello."

"Hello."

"Hello! Hic!"

"Hello."

"My gosh, how this thing echoes."

—Contributed.

An Embarrassing Moment.

Maj. Canebrake, Ret., assured his auditors that game in the Bengal was indeed profuse.

"Why," he declared, "I stepped out of my tent one morning and shot an elephant in my pajamas."

"I'll bet the old pachyderm felt sheepish," remarked Lt. Joshworthy.

"Sheepish?" echoed the Major.

"Yes," explained the Lieutenant, "at being shot in your pajamas."

Didn't His Head Swim?

Speaking of rough seas, Marine Gunner Whalmsley says when he crossed the briny the last time he feared every minute his floating kidney would be lashed to shreds.

Telesurgery Not Yet.

Seattle.—Did you have a local anesthetic?

Mare Is.—Gosh, no; I was operated on in Frisco.

Knight of the Bath.

"My roommate always gets to the shower first and makes me wait for him. What do you think of a guy like that?"

"Why, I should say your roommate must be a gentleman of the first water."—Contributed.

STAB

the old stationery with a record of that unparalleled drollery perpetrated by you, the cook, or the Captain bold, and let the Humor Editor hold an autopsy.

WHEN YOU ARE TRANSFERRED

ASK the Journal about living conditions, etc., at the Post to which you have been directed to proceed. Questions will be answered as soon as possible either in this column or by letters. Address Post Editor.

M. P.—Ft. Howard is 17 miles from Baltimore, 7 miles from Sparrows Point, Md. Private car is a necessity; 50 minutes by street car to Baltimore. Elementary and high schools in Sparrows Point, 20 minutes by street car, as well as Baltimore schools, colleges, etc. Colored servants are procurable at \$10 to \$15 per week. Splendid markets in Baltimore. There is a post commissary and a provision store in the post exchange. There are sufficient quarters for assigned and visiting officers—25 married and 5 bachelor sets. Paved roads to the post can be used all the year round. Swimming, golf, tennis, baseball, fishing, boating, and sports. The post has 3 diamonds, a running track, gym, tennis and handball courts, and a 9-hole golf course. Sparrows Point Country Club offers officers special privileges. Weather is generally mild. Cotton is worn from May to September; otherwise wool. Post is garrisoned by regimental headquarters and service companies, a battalion of Infantry and detachments of Q. M. C., S. C., C. A. C., D. F. R. S., M. D., and O. D. Protestant services on post, Catholic services at Sparrows Point. Chaplain present.

ASK THE JOURNAL

ALL questions on which our readers desire information will be answered as soon as possible after receipt. If there is any query you have in mind, send it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR. It will save you time and trouble. Avail yourselves of this "Service to the Services."

D. C.—In order for a ship to qualify to fly the flag of the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve, at least fifty per cent of the officers and crew must be members of this reserve. When this qualification is met, the ship is inspected and if found to be suitable a San auxiliary in time of war, the flag is issued.

Anxious—A veteran who served during the World War with the provisional or permanent rank of Lt. (jg) in the Naval Reserve Force is not entitled to adjusted compensation, according to Sec. 202 of June 4, 1920 Act. The report of the Interdepartmental Pay Board includes a raise of pay for officers of the Naval Reserve Force retired under that act.

IN THE JOURNAL

60 YEARS AGO

The members of the Union Club of San Francisco entertained Adm. Farragut at dinner on August 19.

Rifle practice urged to make militia service more attractive.

The suspension of agents who prosecute claims before the Pension Bureau, for overcharging their clients, is a matter of almost daily occurrence.

Dispatch from San Francisco says: "The Apaches are committing terrible depredations in Sonora."

Insurance companies are urged not to suspend policies of officers engaged on Indian campaigns.

Prussia's survey looking to canal across Schleswig annoys Russia.

War Dept.
Corps AreasNational Guard
Officers' Reserve Corps**OFFICIAL ORDERS -**Navy Dept.
Marine CorpsCoast Guard
Naval Reserves**WAR DEPARTMENT****GENERAL OFFICERS.**

Brig. Gen. G. H. Estes, from duty at Jefferson Bks., Mo., assigned to command 8th Brig., Ft. McPherson, Ga. (Aug. 24).

Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, from command 14th Brig., Ft. Omaha, Nebr., assigned to command 1st Cav. Brig., Ft. Clark, Tex. (Aug. 24).

Brig. Gen. LeR. Eltinge, from command 1st Cav. Brig., Ft. Clark, Tex., assigned to command 14th Brig., Ft. Omaha Nebr. (Aug. 24).

Brig. Gen. A. G. Lott from command 8th Brig., Ft. McPherson Ga., assigned to duty as commandant, Cav. Sch., Ft. Riley, Kans. (Aug. 24).

Brig. Gen. C. J. Symmonds from duty as commandant, Cav. Sch., Ft. Riley, Kans., assigned to command 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex. (Aug. 24).

Brig. Gen. G. V. Mosley from command 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Asst. Secy. of War. (Aug. 24).

Brig. Gen. G. H. Estes is detailed member of Classification Board to make classification of officers under provisions of Sect. 24, Chap. 1, Act of Congress approved June 4 1920, vice Brig. Gen. M. L. Walker U. S. A., hereby relieved. (Aug. 25).

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. C. P. SUMMERALL, C. OF S. Col. A. A. Starbird, G. S. C. (F. A.), on own application, retired from active service Feb. 6, after more than 31 years' service. (Aug. 26).

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT. MAJ. GEN. E. A. KREGER, THE J. A. G.

Capt. W. L. Granberry, Jr., is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto. (Aug. 23).

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, Q. M. G. Lt. Col. J. S. Chambers, Wash. D. C., from addl. duty and detail with O. R. 3rd C. A., 332nd Serv. Bn. (colored). (Aug. 23).

Maj. R. W. Rieckohl, from duty in office, Asst. Secy. of War, Wash. D. C., Sept. 4, to Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty as depot q. m. N. Y. gen. depot. (Aug. 23).

Capt. N. J. Thorud is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto, and will proceed home. (Aug. 26).

Capt. A. N. McClure is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto. (Aug. 27).

Col. W. W. Whitside, from treatment, Walter Reed Hosp., Wash. D. C., to rejoin proper station, West Point, N. Y. (Aug. 27).

Maj. C. A. Hardigg, from addl. duty as asst. to q. m. supply offr., Wash. gen. depot. (Aug. 27).

Order relieving Capt. T. D. Sterling from duty at N. Y. gen. depot, Brooklyn, directing him to sail Nov. 22 for Panama, revoked. (Aug. 27).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, THE S. G. Medical Corps.

Capt. E. Blackshear, from duty, Ft. Monroe, Va., on arrival of Capt. D. L. Robeson, to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., for duty (Aug. 24).

Col. J. L. Shepard, from detail, Univ. of Chicago, Ill., on expiration of pres. leave, to duty with Med. Dept., hqrs. 6th C. A., Chicago (Aug. 26).

Veterinary Corps.

Following from pres. duties, Army Med. Sch., Wash. D. C., Aug. 29, to course at Army Vet. Sch.: Capt. C. M. Cowherd, 2nd Lt. A. T. Thompson (Aug. 26).

Medical Administrative Corps.

Capt. T. M. England, now on duty at Wash. D. C., from addl. duty at gen. dispensary. (Aug. 23).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. R. L. CARMICHAEL, C. of F.

Capt. G. W. Cooke, from duty at Wright Fld., Ohio, to N. Y. and sail Dec. 11 for Hawaii for duty (Aug. 27).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. EDGAR JADWIN, C. OF E. Following officers, Ft. Humphreys, Va., transferred as indicated, Sept. 3: 1st Lts. K. A. Rice, 29th Engrs.; H. Meyer, 13th Engrs.; D. A. Newcomer, 29th Engrs.; L. J. Rumaggi, Engr. Sch. Det. (Aug. 26).

Maj. E. H. Marks, from duty in office of C. E. Wash., D. C., Sept. 30, detailed member of G. S. C. with W. D. G. S. and to C. S. for duty (Aug. 27).

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. G. S. GIBBS, C. S. O. Capt. G. W. Gering is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto (Aug. 26).

CHAPLAINS.

CHAP. E. P. EASTEROOK, C. OF C. Chap. J. K. Bodel, U. S. A., from pres. duty in office of C. of C., Wash., D. C., Aug. 29, instead of Aug. 15, as previously ordered (Aug. 24).

Chap. E. A. Huset, U. S. A., to sail from S. F. for N. Y. Nov. 27, instead of Oct. 6, as previously ordered (Aug. 27).

Chap. E. Burling, U. S. A., from assignment to U. S. D. B., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., assigned to duty at Kelly Fld., Tex., and on expiration of leave to duty assigned (Aug. 27).

CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. H. B. CROSBY, C. OF CAV. Lt. Col. O. Foley, from duty at hqrs. 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash., on arrival of replacement, detailed with O. R. 4th C. A., 6th Cav. Div., Chattanooga, Tenn., for duty (Aug. 27).

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. F. T. AUSTIN, C. OF F. A. Maj. H. L. C. Jones, from 15th F. A.

Status of Promotion in Service**ARMY PROMOTION STATUS**

Promotions and Vacancies on Promotion List (Cumulative) Since August 23, 1929.

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Philip W. Corbusier, Cav., No. 7, page 157, July 1929. A. L. and D. Last nomination—William H. Clopton, Jr., F. D., No. 10, page 157. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Gibbons, Q. M. C.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Allan Rutherford, Inc., No. 586, page 159. Last nomination—Charles S. Caffery, Inf. (except Avery D. Cummings, Inf., who retires from active service). Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Allen W. Gullion, J. A. G. D.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Charles Porterfield, Jr., F. A., No. 2318, page 155. Last nomination—Laurence F. Stone, A. C. Vacancies—One. Officer entitled—Irving C. Avery, Inf. Senior Captain if vacancy were filled—Aaron J. Becker, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—A. Y. Culton, Inf., No. 5680, page 177. Last nomination—Chester D. Haisley, Infantry. Vacancies—Two. Officers entitled—Milton A. Hill, Inc., Albert L. Lane, C. E. Senior 1st Lt. if vacancies were filled—Howard A. Boone, Cav.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Merton G. Wallington, Sig., C. No. 8449, page 187. Last nomination—Frank G. Trew, Cav. Vacancies—Two. Officers entitled—Otto L. Nelson, Jr., Inf., William H. Kendall, C. A. C. Senior 2nd Lt. if vacancies were filled—John C. L. Adams, Inf.

Vacancies in grade of 2nd Lt. (Pro. List Branches)—None.

NATIONAL GUARD**TEXAS.**

The following appointments are hereby announced:

F. P. Miller as Captain, M. C., and his assignment to M. D. Detach., 131st F. A., vice Capt. H. H. Latson, promoted. J. W. Neely, as 1st Lieutenant, M. C., and his assignment to Hosp. Co. 131, 11th Med. Regt., vice Capt. W. C. Summer, M. C., resigned. Mr. Sgt. T. V. Merrell, Hq. Co., 72nd Inf. Brigade, as 2nd Lieutenant, Inf., and his assignment to Hq. Co., 72nd Inf. Brigade, vice 2nd Lt. R. C. Allen, promoted. Staff Sgt. S. O. Maignaud, 36th Div. Aviation, as 2nd Lieutenant, Inf., and his assignment to Service Co., 143rd Inf., vice 2nd Lt. T. Ahrenbeck, promoted. 1st Sgt. L. E. Wade, Co. B, 143rd Inf., as 2nd Lieutenant, Inf., and his assignment to Co. B, 143rd Inf., vice 2nd Lt. H. R. Martin, resigned. 1st Sgt. H. O. Hoffman, Co. I, 141st Inf., as 2nd Lieutenant, and his assignment to Co. I, 141st Inf., vice 2nd Lt. H. E. Morrow, promoted. Sgt. J. T. Friday, Co. D, 144th Inf., as 2nd Lieutenant, Inf., and his assignment to Co. D, 144th Inf., vice 2nd Lt. S. Winfrey, resigned. Sgt. A. P. Hammatt, Co. H, 142nd Inf., as 2nd Lieutenant, and his assignment to Co. H, 142nd Inf., vice 2nd Lt. J. F. Riggs, promoted. Sgt. W. T. Duke, Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 143rd Inf., as 2nd Lieutenant, Inf., and his assignment to Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 143rd Inf., vice 2nd Lt. E. C. Canute, promoted.

F. Sam Houston, Tex., to Wash. D. C., for duty as stu., A. W. C. (Aug. 23).

Capt. M. M. Montgomery, 7th F. A., from Madison Bks., N. Y., Oct. 20, assigned to F. A., 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Aug. 23).

1st Lt. J. G. Brackinridge, 1st F. A., from Ft. Sill, Okla., Sept. 15, assigned to 83rd F. A. Bn., Ft. Benning, Ga. (Aug. 23).

Order relieving Maj. H. L. C. Jones from 15th F. A., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., detailing him to duty as stu., A. W. C., Wash., D. C., revoked (Aug. 27).

Capt. L. M. Riley, detailed in A. C., Oct. 15, from F. A. Sch., Ft. Sill, Okla., to Brooks Fld., Tex., reporting between Oct. 1 and 15 for duty and training. A. C. Primary Flying Sch. (Aug. 27).

1st Lt. D. Larr, from 7th F. A., Nov. 12, to report to Brig. Gen. W. P. Jackson, U. S. A., Madison Bks., N. Y., for assignment (Aug. 27).

Capt. W. H. Marks, from duty in office of C. E., Wash., D. C., Sept. 30, detailed member of G. S. C. with W. D. G. S. and to C. S. for duty (Aug. 27).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW HERO, JR., C. OF C. A.

Col. J. P. Hains, retired from active service Aug. 23, under requirements of Act of June 30, 1882, announced. He will proceed home (Aug. 23).

2nd Lt. H. L. Hughes, assigned to 52nd C. A., Ft. Eustis, Va., on completing foreign service in Philippines (Aug. 26).

MAJ. GEN. S. O. FUQUA, C. OF INR.

2nd Lt. J. G. Hill, to sail from N. Y. for Panama, Sept. 27, instead of Nov. 22, as previously ordered (Aug. 24).

Capt. E. A. Nostrand, assigned to 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md., on completing foreign service instead of to 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn., as previously ordered (Aug. 26).

Capt. W. Waite, from recruiting duty, Birmingham, Ala., to N. Y. and sail Nov. 22 for Panama for duty (Aug. 26).

1st Lt. A. M. Parsons, 22nd Inf., from Ft. McPherson, Ga., detailed at Baylor Sch., Chattanooga, Tenn., after 10 days' instructions hqrs., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga. (Aug. 26).

2nd Lt. B. A. Daugherty, 8th Inf., from Ft. Sweeny, Ga., to N. Y. and sail Nov. 22 for Panama for duty (Aug. 26).

2nd Lt. H. A. Murphy, 65th Inf., from

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

August 29, 1929.

Rear Adm. A. J. Hepburn, Capt. Kenneth Whitney, Comdr. W. L. Moore, Lt. Comdr. C. L. Jacobsen, Lt. C. A. Havard, Lt. (jg) E. F. Vort.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Rear Adm. Robert M. Kennedy, Capt. J. A. Biello, Comdr. G. W. Calver, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Andrews, Lt. C. M. Dumauld.

Dental Corps.

Comdr. E. E. Harris, Lt. Comdr. F. J. Long, Lt. J. M. Thompson, Jr.

Supply Corps.

Rear Adm. T. H. Hicks, Capt. E. G. Morsell, Comdr. F. C. Bowerford, Lt. Comdr. L. R. Steeves, Lt. E. T. Stewart, Jr.; Lt. (jg) Murray W. Clark.

Chaplain Corps.

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. W. L. Thompson, Lt. F. G. Hangen, Lt. (jg) Act. Chap. Edward B. Harp, Jr.

Construction Corps.

Rear Adm. G. H. Rock, Capt. L. S. Border, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. T. P. Wynkoop, Lt. H. R. Williams.

Civil Engineer Corps.

Rear Adm. F. T. Chambers, Capt. C. D. Thurber, Comdr. G. Church, Lt. Comdr. H. S. Bean, Lt. H. P. Needham.

U. S. M. C. PROMOTION STATUS

August 30, 1929.

Last commissioned. Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.

Col. E. B. Manwaring, Col. H. D. South Lt. Col. A. E. Randall

Lt. Col. F. A. Gardner

Maj. W. H. Sitz Maj. O. B. Cauldwell

Capt. F. S. Flack Capt. W. J. Livingston

1st Lt. H. P. Becker 1st Lt. C. L. Fike

CORPS AREA**FIRST CORPS AREA.**

Headquarters, Boston, Mass. MAJ. GEN. PRESTON BROWN. Col. J. H. Hughes, Chief of Staff.

Leaves—Two months, 22 days, effective upon arrival in U. S., to Brig. Gen. H. J. Hatch, U. S. A. Two months, effective Aug. 20, to Maj. W. W. Conger, M. C. (DOL). One month, 14 days, effective Sept. 28, with permission to leave the U. S., to Maj. J. W. Hyatt, Inf. Three months, effective Oct. 25, to Capt. A. J. Bennett, 10th C. A. One month, effective Aug. 8, to Capt. H. A. Winslow, D. C. Three months, effective on arrival in N. Y. for San Francisco, to Capt. W. K. Wheeler, Jr., 20th Inf. Two months, effective Aug. 20, to Capt. (Chap.) E. T. McNally, 13th Inf. Two months effective Oct. 6, to Capt. F. G. Rogers, 7th F. A. One month, effective Sept. 3, to 1st Lt. R. G. Schmidt, Q. M. C.

Major O. S. Wood, from assignment, 13th Inf., Ft. Adams, R. I., to Wash. D. C., for duty as stu., A. W. C. (Aug. 27).

1st Lt. M. Alexander, 1st Inf., from Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., to N. Y. and sail Nov. 22 for Porto Rico for duty with 65th Inf. (Aug. 27).

Capt. E. W. Hill, from duty at Chautauque Fld., Ill., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., reporting between Aug. 25 and 31 for duty assigned (Aug. 26).

Capt. F. Adams, 2nd Inf., from detail, A. C., from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Ft. Riley, Kans., reporting between Sept. 4 and 6 for duty as stu., troop offrs' course, Cav. Sch. (Aug. 26).

1st Lt. D. Larr, from 7th F. A., Nov. 12, to report to Brig. Gen. W. P. Jackson, U. S. A., Madison Bks., N. Y., for duty (Aug. 27).

1st Lt. P. Melville, from duty, Langley Fld., Va., directing him to sail from N. Y. for Philippines Aug. 20, revoked (Aug. 24).

Capt. H. N. Heisen, from duties, Ft. Crockett, Tex., Oct. 1, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., reporting between Aug. 25 and 31 for duty assigned (Aug. 26).

2nd Lt. G. W. West (Cav.), from detail, A. C., from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Ft. Riley, Kans., reporting between Sept. 4 and 6 for duty as stu., troop offrs' course, Cav. Sch. (Aug. 26).

2nd Lt. J. A. Channon (F. A.), from detail in A. C.; from pres. duties, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to F. A., 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston (Aug. 26).

1st Lt. N. F. Twining, from March Fld., Calif., to S. F., and sail Feb. 7 for Hawaii for duty (Aug. 27).

2nd Lt. C. P. Bixell (Cav.), from detail, A. C., from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex. (Aug. 27).

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Maj. T. C. Fair (Inf.), Philippine Dept., for convenience of government, to (Please turn to Next Page.)

NAVY

August 22, 1929.

Comdr. W. H. Teaz, det. USS Cuyama about Sept. 15; to 1st Nav. Dist., Boston. Lt. W. O. Bailey, det. command USS S-34; to USS S-34.

Lt. J. A. Rasmussen, det. command USS Chewink about Aug. 15; to temp. duty Sub. Base, New London, Conn.

Lt. J. S. Warner, relieved all active duty about Aug. 31; to home.

Lt. (jg) M. E. Arnold, det.

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page).
home Oct. 12, via Panama Canal and await retirement (Aug. 27).

LEAVES.

Two months, Aug. 24, to 1st Lt. J. E. Parker, A. C. (Aug. 23).

Two months, Sept. 20, to Capt. W. M. White, M. C. (Aug. 23).

Leave granted Capt. D. L. Crane, F. A., extended 15 days (Aug. 23).

One month, Sept. 6, to Maj. W. H. Simpson, G. S. C. (Aug. 24).

Extension, 1 month, 7 days, Capt. D. M. Speed, Q. M. C. (Aug. 24).

Two months, 15 days, Sept. 1, to Capt. D. L. Robeson, M. C. (Aug. 24).

One month, 7 days, on arrival in U. S., to Maj. R. W. Strong, Cav. (Aug. 26).

Two months, 10 days, Sept. 15, to Capt. J. P. Lyons, Inf. (Aug. 26).

Ten days, Aug. 26, to 1st Lt. E. C. Batten, A. C. (Aug. 26).

Ten days, Aug. 27, to Capt. I. C. Eaker, A. C. (Aug. 27).

Ten days, Aug. 27, to 1st Lt. B. S. Thompson, A. C. (Aug. 27).

Extension, 2 months, 4 days, to Capt. V. C. Snell, C. A. C. (Aug. 27).

Fifteen days, Sept. 3, to Maj. W. T. MacMillan, A. G. D. (Aug. 27).

One month, 15 days, Sept. 29, to Maj. J. C. Ingold, M. C. (Aug. 27).

Eight days, Sept. 3, to Capt. F. F. Frech, C. E. (Aug. 27).

Four months, Sept. 1, to Chap. S. E. Crosby, U. S. A. (Aug. 27).

Four months, Oct. 1, to Wrnt. Offr. C. Dillon, band leader, 3rd Inf. (Aug. 27).

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation of 2nd Lt. C. T. Leeds, Jr., S. C., Sept. 5, accepted (Aug. 23).

Resignation of Wrnt. Offr. M. See, U. S. A., ret., from retired status, effective immediately, accepted (Aug. 23).

Resignation of 2nd Lt. H. F. Brown, A. C., for the good of the service, accepted (Aug. 24).

TRANSFERS.

1st Lt. A. D. Miller, C. A. C., to Fin. Dept., Aug. 1; from duties at Langley Fld., Va., to Ft. Monroe, Va., for duty as property auditor (Aug. 26).

Capt. S. A. Greenwell, Cav., to the A. G. D., Aug. 12; he will remain on present duties (Aug. 27).

ORDER TO RETIRED OFFICER.

Maj. P. S. Wagner, U. S. A., ret., from recruiting duty, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, detailed at Univ. of Chicago for duty (Aug. 26).

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Wrnt. Offr. E. P. Williston, from duties at Ord. Depot, San Antonio Ariz., Tex., to S. F. and sail Oct. 5 for Panama for duty with Ord. Dept. (Aug. 26).

Wrnt. Offr. C. H. Larabee, from duty with q. m., Ft. McIntosh, Tex., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with Q. M. (Aug. 26).

Order of Aug. 12, directing Wrnt. Offr. C. Dillon, band leader, 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Army retiring board, hdqrs. 7th C. A., Omaha, Nebr., revoked (Aug. 27).

ORDERS TO N. C. O.

Sgt. G. C. Huber, 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky., TeP, and J. L. Biggerstaff, 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga., RE; to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., Sept. 15, for course at Sig. Sch., indicated after name, on completing to return to proper stations (Aug. 26).

ORGANIZED RESERVES.

Maj. G. H. Higgins, Ord. Res., to active duty Oct. 13, to Rock Is. Ariz., Ill. (Aug. 23).

Capt. J. M. Lawler, Engr. Res., to active duty Aug. 24, to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty with Natl. Matches (Aug. 23).

2nd Lt. H. M. Silverman, Q. M. Res., to active duty Sept. 16, to Schenectady gen. depot, N. Y. (Aug. 23).

2nd Lt. W. H. Snyder, Air Res., to active duty Sept. 1, to Pope Fld., Ft. Bragg, N. C., for duty with tactical unit, A. C., until June 30, 1930 (Aug. 23).

Following Q. M. Res., to active duty Sept. 15, to N. Y. gen. depot, Brooklyn: 1st Lt. F. D. Creedon, 2nd Lt. J. J. E. Masterson. (Aug. 24).

Maj. G. Peabody, Q. M. Res., to active duty Sept. 15, to N. Y. gen. depot, Brooklyn (Aug. 26).

Following Q. M. Res., to active duty Sept. 15, to N. Y. gen. depot, Brooklyn: Maj. C. DeW. O'Neal, H. T. Partridge, 2nd Lt. L. B. Ostrow (Aug. 26).

Capt. J. H. Hill, Q. M. Res., to active duty Oct. 14, to Ft. Reno, Okla. (Aug. 26).

2nd Lt. L. Denena, Jr., Q. M. Res., to active duty Aug. 27, to New Orleans q. b. depot, La. (Aug. 26).

2nd Lt. F. B. McMullen, C. W. S. Res., to active duty Sept. 3, to Edgewood Arns., Md. (Aug. 26).

Lt. Col. C. Beard, Engr. Res., to active duty Sept. 28, to Washington, D. C., for course at A. W. C. (Aug. 27).

Lt. Col. C. I. Weikert, MI. Res., to active duty Nov. 22, to Washington, D. C., for course at A. W. C. (Aug. 27).

Maj. M. E. Cassidy, MI. Res., to active duty Nov. 20, to Washington, D. C., for course at A. W. C. (Aug. 27).

Capt. A. R. Albright, Spec. Res., to active duty Sept. 9, to 3rd C. W. S. procurement dist., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Aug. 27).

Capt. J. R. Tingle, Q. M. Res., to active

duty Sept. 15, at N. Y. gen. depot, Brooklyn (Aug. 27).

2nd Lt. R. B. Bates, Engr. Res., to active duty Sept. 15, to Washington, D. C., for training with C. of E. (Aug. 27).

Capt. R. N. Davidson, Sig. Res., to active duty Sept. 17, to Chicago q. m. depot, Ill. (Aug. 27).

LATE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

The following War Department orders were received too late for classification: S. O. 261, W. D. Aug. 28, 1929.

Quartermaster Corps.

Lt. Col. G. W. Ewell, to sail from S. F. for Panama Sept. 4, instead of Oct. 5 as previously ordered.

Following from duty indicated in time to proceed to S. F. and sail Feb. 8 for Philippines for duty: Capt. E. M. Byles, Nogales, Ariz.; R. G. Vaughan, Marfa, Tex.

Following assigned to duty indicated on completing foreign service in Philippines: Capts. J. L. Corbett, Fairfield Air Depot, Ohio; W. E. Durst, Philadelphia q. m. depot, Pa.

Capt. C. H. Jabelsonsky, assigned to duty at Ft. Benning, Ga., on completing foreign service in Hawaii.

Capt. J. H. Osterman, from duty at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to S. F., and sail Feb. 7 for Hawaii for duty.

Medical Corps.

Capt. R. F. Annis, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of major of M. C., on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service as major, from Aug. 27, date he would have been promoted if found qualified.

Dental Corps.

Capt. J. A. Rowe, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., for convenience of government, to home and await retirement.

Corps of Engineers.

1st Lt. T. M. Osborne, in addition to other duties designated, effective this date, as representative of the C. E. on the Tech. Committee for the War Dept., vice Capt. H. D. Riley, C. E., relieved.

Following from present duty with 2nd Engrs., Ft. Logan, Colo., assigned to 1st Engrs., Ft. Du Pont, Del., reporting Sept. 15; 2nd Lts. G. E. Linkswiler, W. O. Van Giesen.

2nd Lt. L. W. Finlay, from duty at Memphis, Tenn., assigned to 29th Engrs., Ft. Humphreys, Va., reporting Sept. 15.

2nd Lt. W. H. Mills, now on temp. duty at Ft. McIntosh, Tex., from assignment with Co. B, 29th Engrs., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Ft. Humphreys, Va., for duty with 29th Engrs.

2nd Lt. S. J. Horn, from duty at hdqrs. 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex., assigned to 29th Engrs., Ft. Humphreys, Va., reporting Sept. 15.

Chaplains.

Chap. G. L. Miller, U. S. A., from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., assigned to duty at Camp Marfa, Tex.

Cavalry.

Lt. Col. G. H. Hixson, from duty in office of Cav., Wash., D. C., detailed with O. R., 3rd C. A., 62nd Cav. Div., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. P. J. Hennessey, Towson, Md., for convenience of government, to home and await retirement.

Field Artillery.

Capt. V. L. Olson, from detail, instr. N. Y. N. G., Kingston, assigned to 17th F. A., Ft. Bragg, N. C., for duty.

2nd Lt. J. S. Walker, detailed in A. C., Sept. 12; on expiration of pres. leave, to Brooks Fld., Tex., for duty and training, A. C. Primary Flying Sch.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. W. T. Knight, from detail, instr. N. Y. N. G., N. Y. C., Sept. 30, detailed with O. R., 3rd C. A., 916 and 918th C. A., Richmond, Va.

Capt. T. J. Betts, from detail, O. R., 3rd C. A., 622nd C. A., Sept. 1.

Capt. R. E. Hill, from 61st C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va., detailed at Va. A. & M. Col. and Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg.

Infantry.

Capt. S. R. Turner, from duty with 2nd Inf., Ft. Brady, Mich., Sept. 15, detailed with O. R., 4th C. A., 345th Inf., Birmingham, Ala.

Air Corps.

Order relieving Capt. C. L. Chennault from duty at Brooks Fld., Tex., directing him to Langley Fld., Va., reporting between Aug. 20 and 25 for duty as stu. A. C. Tact. Sch., revoked.

1st Lt. F. B. Tyndall, from duty at Langley Fld., Va., reporting Sept. 5 for duty as stu. A. C. Tact. Sch.

Leaves.

Five days, Sept. 3, to Lt. Col. C. S. Hamilton, G. S. C.

Eight days, Sept. 10, to Capt. J. F. R. Scott, J. A. G. D.

Twenty days, Aug. 31, to Capt. W. E. Chickering, A. G. D.

One month, Sept. 12, to 1st Lt. A. M. Pigg, S. C.

Three months, 7 days, Sept. 2, to 2nd Lt. W. D. Old, A. C.

Ten days, Aug. 28, to Maj. W. H. Lanigan, C. E.

Warrant Officers.

Wrnt. Offr. R. E. Kelley, assigned to duty with Sch. for Bakers and Cooks, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., instead of Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., on expiration of pres. leave.

Retirement of Enlisted Men.

Tech. Sgt. C. Powell, regt. hds. and band, 25th Inf., at Camp S. D. Little, Ariz.

Sgt. J. Wiehn, Co. K, 12th Inf., at Ft. Washington, Md.

Mstr. Sgt. J. M. Barlow, D. E. M. L., at Columbus, Ohio.

Mstr. Sgt. J. Murray, D. E. M. L., at C. & G. S. Sch., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Staff Sgt. J. F. Berge, D. E. M. L., at Army War Col., Wash., D. C.

Mstr. Sgt. V. Rivera, O. D., at post of San Juan, P. R.

Organized Reserves.

Maj. C. W. Markham, Engr. Res., to active duty, Sept. 3, with C. of E., Wash., D. C.

Capt. M. D. Hetherington, Engr. Res., to active duty Aug. 28, at hdqrs. 6th C. A., Chicago, Ill.

Capt. S. B. Moore, Engr. Res., to active duty Sept. 3, to Wash., D. C., with C. of E.

2nd Lt. P. A. Roll, Air Res., to active duty Sept. 1, to Pope Fld., Ft. Bragg, N. C., for duty with tactical unit, A. C., until June 30, 1930.

S. O. 282, W. D., AUG. 29, 1929.

Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. F. W. Arnold from duty, Brooks Fld., Tex., to N. Y. and sail Nov. 22 for Panama for duty.

Capt. J. A. Nelson from addl. duty at Wash. gen. depot, Washington, D. C.

Capt. H. L. Kidwell from duty, Ft. Ringgold, Tex., on arrival of 1st Lt. C. B. Avera, Q. M. C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty with hdqrs. 6th C. A.

Medical Corps.

Maj. B. H. Olmsted assigned to duty at Letterman Hosp., San Francisco, Calif., on completing foreign service in Philippines.

Maj. D. J. Hayes from duty at gen. disp., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md., to N. Y., and sail Jan. 17, for Philippines for duty.

Maj. M. R. Johnston from duties Fitzsimons Hosp., Denver, Colo., to S. F., and sail Jan. 29 for Panama for duty with the Governor the Panama Canal, Balboa Hts.

Following from duties with the Governor the Panama Canal, C. Z., on completing foreign service, assigned to duty indicated, and on arrival in U. S. and on expiration of leave to station assigned:

Maj. R. E. Thomas, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; Capt. B. Dodson, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Wash., D. C.

Capt. H. M. Van Hook from duties at Ft. Jay, N. Y., to N. Y. C., and sail Feb. 28 for Panama for duty with the Governor the Panama Canal, Balboa Hts.

1st Lt. H. J. Banton from duty, Letterman Hosp., Ft. S. F., Calif., to sail from that port Oct. 5 for Corinto, Nicaragua, thence to Managua, for duty with offr. in chg. of investigations and survey in Nicaragua.

Veterinary Corps.

Capt. K. E. Buffin assigned to duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., on completing foreign service in Philippines.

Capt. G. J. Rife from duty, Ft. Sill, Okla., to S. F., Calif., and sail Dec. 6 for Philippines for duty.

Capt. P. R. King from duty, Ft. Robinson, Neb., to S. F., Calif., and sail Feb. 8 for Philippines for duty.

Corps of Engineers.

2nd Lt. C. D. Curran assigned to duty with 29th Engrs., Ft. Humphreys, Va., Sept. 15.

Chemical Warfare Service.

1st Lt. R. H. Tate from duty at Edgewood Arns., Md., to Ft. Riley, Kans., Oct. 15, for duty as instr., in chemical warfare at Cav. Sch., as post C. W. offr., and a member of Cav. board.

Calvary.

Capt. H. C. Holbridge assigned to 13th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans., for duty, on relief from treatment at Walter Reed Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Field Artillery.

Maj. G. S. Gay from 3d F. A. Brig., Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Ft. Sill, Okla., for duty as instr. F. A. Sch.

Capt. S. F. Dunn from 1st F. A., Ft. Sill, Okla., to duty as instr., F. A. Sch.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. C. F. Maguire, 64th C. A., from duty in Hawaii, assigned to 11th C. A., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., and on arrival at N. Y. to station assigned.

Capt. V. C. Snell on expiration of leave, to temp. duty with 6th C. A., Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., until sailing from S. F. Dec. 6 for Philippines for duty.

Infantry.

Maj. A. D. Cummings, having been examined for promotion, and found physically disqualified for duties of lt. col

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 1105.)

August 24, 1929.

Lt. E. W. Hampson, det. staff, Comdr. Subm. Divs., Battle Flt.; to USS V-3.

Lt. J. C. Heck, uncompleted portion ors. March 16, 1929, revoked; to duty Nav. Ammunition Depot, Dover, Lake Denmark, N. J.

Lt. W. J. Lee, relieved of add'l duty on board the USS Fox; will continue duty 3rd Nav. Dist.

Lt. D. F. Mead, relieved from all active duty about Jan. 15; to home.

Lt. H. H. Taylor, det. USS Wright about Aug. 25; to Nav. Sta., St. Thomas, V. I.

Lt. M. E. Thomas, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.; to Office of Dist. Commun. Officer, 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. A. Wrightson, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.; to office of Dist. Commun. Officer, 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) F. B. Wright, det. USS Maryland about Oct. 5; to USS Zeilin.

Ens. C. W. Fleisher, det. USS Hull about Aug. 31; to resignation to take effect Oct. 29.

Ens. C. C. Pyne, det. Navy Rifle Team, Camp Perry, Ohio, about Sept. 14; to resignation to take effect Oct. 10.

Ens. S. Trafton, Jr., det. USS Reuben James about Aug. 31; to resignation to take effect Oct. 7.

Comdr. R. J. Straeten (MC), det. USS Lexington about Sept. 1; to USS New Mexico.

Lt. (jg) F. W. Farrar (MC), det. Naval Hosp., Wash., D. C., about Aug. 30; to Navy Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.

Lt. (jg) L. F. Farrell (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., about Aug. 17; to Nav. Hosp., Boston.

Ch. Bns. G. P. Childs, det. Rec. Bks., Phila., Pa., about Aug. 18; to USS Swan.

August 26, 1929.

Lt. (jg) J. S. Champlin, det. USS Detroit; to c. f. o. USS Salt Lake City.

Lt. (jg) H. D. Felt, ors. Aug. 7 modified; to VS Sqd. 3B, Air Sqds., Battle Flt.

Lt. (jg) W. G. Michelet, det. USS Reid; to c. f. o. USS Salt Lake City.

Ens. R. B. Alderman, to duty flying as aircraft spotter, USS Oklahoma.

Comdr. F. H. Haigler (MC), det. USS New Mexico about Sept. 10; to USS Lexington.

Lt. R. A. McCune (MC), ors. Aug. 2 modified; to report USS Salinas on Aug. 21 at Norfolk, Va.

Lt. C. B. Peake (SC), authorized report for duty Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.

Lt. J. C. Huske (CC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., about Sept. 16; to duty on staff, Comdr. Subm. Divs., B. F.

Note.—The following officers have been assigned to temporary duty at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., reporting November 7, 1929:

Ens. A. S. Born, from USS Tennessee, about Oct. 1; Ens. R. S. Calderhead, det. USS Mississippi, about Oct. 1; Ens. F. C. Camp, det. USS Maryland, about Oct. 1;

Ens. E. M. Condra, Jr., det. USS New Mexico, about Oct. 1; Ens. H. P. Cooper, det. USS Farquhar, about Oct. 1; Ens. C. E. Cortner, det. USS Arkansas, about Oct. 5; Ens. J. H. Cross, det. Naval Academy, about Oct. 5; Ens. R. E. Dixon, det. USS Richmond about Oct. 5; Ens. D. G. Donaho, det. USS Utah, about Oct. 5; Ens. D. H. Downer, det. USS Lexington, about Oct. 1; Ens. H. R. Dozier, det. USS Saratoga about Oct. 1; Ens. P. L. Dudley, det. USS Corry about Oct. 1; Ens. M. T. Evans, det. USS William Jones, about Oct. 1; Ens. J. A. Edwards, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I., about Nov. 1; Ens. T. C. Fauntz, det. USS Zeilin, about Oct. 1; Ens. R. I. F. Fravel, det. USS Humphreys, about Oct. 5, and Ens. C. D. Griffin, det. USS Coglian, about Oct. 5.

Note.—Dispatch orders from CINC Asiatic Flt., dated Aug. 26:

Lt. Comdr. W. P. Bacon, ors. to dest. sqds. revoked, to command USS Helena;

Lt. W. K. Berner, to Air Sqds., Asiatic; Lt. W. Smith, to Air Sqds., Asiatic; Lt. G. Van Deurs, to Air Sqds., Asiatic; Lt. D. L. Erwin, from Kiangnan Dock & Eng. Works, Shanghai, China, to Yangtze Patrol Force, China; Lt. (jg) A. J. Benz, from USS John D. Ford to Yangtze Patrol Force, China; Lt. (jg) J. C. Hammock, from USS Stewart to Yangtze Patrol Force, China; Lt. (jg) J. W. Fowler, from USS Bittern to USS Pittsburgh; Lt. (jg) J. A. McNally, from USS Isabel to Dest. Sqds., Asiatic; Lt. (jg) W. H. Standley, Jr., from USS Beaver to Dest. Sqds., Asiatic; Ens. G. L. Hansen, from USS Finch to Dest. Sqds., Asiatic; Ens. H. S. Harnly, from USS Pittsburgh to Dest. Sqds., Asiatic; Ch. Mach. T. F. Fahy, to Nav. Sta., Cavite; Bsn. W. H. Daly, to USS Finch; Bsn. W. D. Strangs, to USS Bittern, and Lt. (jg) T. S. Cameron, from USS Paul Jones to Yangtze Patrol Force, China.

August 27, 1929

The following officers have been detached from the Navy Rifle Team, Camp Perry, Ohio, to duty as follows:

Ens. W. C. Blain to USS Corry; Ens. C. E. Coffin, Jr., to USS Nevada; Ens. G. E. King to USS Texas; Ens. A. E. Loomis to USS Mississippi; Ens. J. Quinn to USS Tennessee; Ens. C. G. Shute to USS Concord; Ens. K. Tolley to USS Florida and Ens. W. W. White to USS Detroit.

Lt. O. A. Peterson (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Nav. Oper. Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; to Asiatic Station.

August 28, 1929.

Rear Adm. H. P. Jones, ret., relieved of all active duty.

Comdr. C. A. Lucas, det. Rec. Ship, San Francisco, about Sept. 18; to Nav. Insp.

of Ord., Bethlehem Shipbldg. Co., Quincy, Mass.

Lt. F. J. Cunningham, relieved all active duty about Sept. 15; to home.

Lt. C. F. Grisham, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about Aug. 22; to USS Cheewink as C. O.

Lt. (jg) H. D. Wolleson, det. Navy Rifle Team, Camp Perry, Ohio, about Sept. 15; to USS Marblehead.

Ens. D. L. McDonald, det. Navy Rifle Team, Camp Perry, Ohio, about Sept. 15; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. B. N. Rittenhouse, Jr., det. Navy Rifle Team, Camp Perry, Ohio, about Sept. 15; to USS Mahan.

Lt. Comdr. G. P. Carr (MC), det. Rec. Ship, San Francisco, about Sept. 20; to Bu. M. & S.

Lt. R. J. Lawler (MC), det. Garde de Haiti, Port au Prince, Haiti; to treatment, Nav. Hosp., N. Y.

Lt. F. Humboldt (SC), det. Navy Rifle Team, Camp Perry, Ohio, about Sept. 15; to Nav. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lt. W. E. Morton (SC), det. USS Florida about Oct. 20; to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Marine Corps Orders

August 26, 1929.

Capt. W. F. Becker, det. MB, NYd., Puget Sound, Wash.; to Asiatic Station, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Sept. 24.

Capt. C. W. Legette, det. MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to Asiatic Station, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from San Diego, Calif., on or about Sept. 28.

Capt. E. L. Mullaly, det. MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NS, Guam, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail on or about Sept. 28.

Capt. J. A. Nelson, det. MB, Quantico, Va., to Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., to report on Sept. 7.

Capt. E. C. Nicholas, det. MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to Asiatic Station, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from San Diego, Calif., on or about Sept. 28.

Capt. T. T. Taylor and 1st Lt. W. B. Onley, det. MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to Asiatic Station, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from San Diego, Calif., on or about Sept. 28.

1st Lt. H. C. Roberts, det. MB, 1.Yd., New York, N. Y., to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

1st Lt. L. H. Wellman, det. MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to Asiatic Station, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Sept. 24.

2nd Lt. R. A. Olson, det. MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to Asiatic Station, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from San Diego, Calif., on or about Sept. 24.

Chf. Mar. Gnr. D. Loomis, det. Dept. of the Pacific to Asiatic Station, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Sept. 24.

Chf. Mar. Gnr. F. Lueders, det. NAS, San Diego, Calif., to Patrol Squadron 3M, NS, Guam, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from San Diego, Calif., on or about Sept. 28.

Mar. Gnr. F. O. Brown, det. Dept. of the Pacific to Asiatic Station, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Sept. 24.

Chf. Qm. Clk. E. B. Mimms, det. Dept. of the Pacific to Asiatic Station, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Sept. 24.

Chf. Pay Clk. M. E. Richardson, det. MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to Asiatic Station, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from San Diego, Calif., on or about Sept. 28.

August 28, 1929.

Lt. Col. R. B. Farquharson, to duty as Naval Attaché, American Legation, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. 1st Lt. A. H. Fricke, to MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J., to report Sept. 6.

August 29, 1929.

Capt. C. G. Hicks, det. MD, USS Arkansas, Aug. 28; to MB, Norfolk, NYd., Portsmouth, Va.

Capt. J. C. Wemple, 1st Lt. W. Ulrich, and G. E. Monson, to duty at MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif.

1st Lt. J. S. Monahan, to MD, USS Salt Lake City, to report on board on Sept. 15.

2nd Lt. T. D. Marks and R. P. Ross, to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. K. H. Weir, F. C. Croft and M. W. Schaeffer, to duty at MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif.

August 30, 1929.

Capt. C. B. Gates, to duty with the MD, USS Pittsburgh; C. M. Ruffner, to duty with the MD, Al, Peking, China; J. F. Talbot, to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., for duty, and to Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., for treatment. 1st Lt. J. B. Weaver, to USS New Mexico.

Announce School Lists

LISTS of officers of all branches who will attend the three Quartermaster Schools, as well as of Quartermaster officers who will attend the other General and Special Service Schools, became available this week.

The Q. M. C. School

Staff and Faculty—Col. M. R. Hilgard, Q. M. C. (Commandant); Maj. G. L. Howe, Q. M. C. (Assistant Commandant); H. R. Smalley, Q. M. C.; C. C. Drake, Q. M. C.; F. F. Scowden, Q. M. C.; A. R. Kimball, Q. M. C.; H. D. F. Munnikhusen, Q. M. C.; Capt. F. Van A. Berger, Q. M. C.; 1st Lt. R. H. Woolsey, Q. M. C.; Capt. J. K. Martenstein, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lt. E. R. Stevens, Q. M. C.; 1st Lt. G. C. Wynne, Q. M. C.; 1st Lt. M. R. Grady (S. C.) U. S. N.; 1st Lt. C. B. Peake (S. C.) U. S. N.; 1st Lt. J. M. Thomas (S. C.) U. S. N.; 1st Lt. R. R. Thompson (S. C.) U. S. N.; Ens. V. Dorteck (S. C.) U. S. N.

Officers of the Quartermaster Corps have been assigned to other schools as follows:

Army War College

Students—Maj. W. J. Calvert, Q. M. C.; Maj. R. M. Littlejohn, Q. M. C.

C. and G. S. School

Instructor—Maj. J. L. Frink, Q. M. C.; Students (Last Year of Course)—Lt. Col. T. N. Glimperling, Q. M. C.; Maj. J. R. Alfonce, Q. M. C.; Maj. R. A. Osmun, Q. M. C. (First Year of Course)—Maj. H. L. Green, Q. M. C.; Capt. P. S. Holmes, Q. M. C.; Capt. J. A. Porter, Q. M. C.

Army Industrial College

Students—Lt. Col. J. S. Chambers, Q. M. C.; Capt. J. A. Nelson, Q. M. C.; Capt. S. B. Massey, Q. M. C.; Capt. L. W. Card, Q. M. C.; Capt. L. B. Douglas, Q. M. C.; Capt. C. O. Thrasher, Q. M. C.; Capt. G. E. Bentley, Q. M. C.; 1st Lt. F. V. Fitzgerald, Q. M. C.; Capt. H. R. Springer, Q. M. C.

Harvard Sch. of Business Admin.

Students (Last Year of Course)—Capt. H. L. Waggoner, Q. M. C.; 1st Lt. H. W. Jones, Q. M. C. (First Year of Course)—Capt. D. R. Wolverton, Q. M. C.; Capt. H. W. Bobrinski, Q. M. C.; 1st Lt. C. H. Gibbon, Q. M. C.

Babson Institute

Student—1st Lt. G. M. Grimes, Q. M. C.

M. I. of T.

Student—1st Lt. E. J. Walters, Q. M. C.

University of Michigan

Student—Capt. C. A. Schwarzwälder, Q. M. C.

Philadelphia Textile School

Student (Last Year of Course)—1st Lt. H. S. Harpole, Q. M. C.

Ecole De L'Intendance

Student—Capt. H. L. Hart, Q. M. C.

Course at Navy Yard (Norfolk)

1st Lt. W. H. Schnackenberg, Q. M. C.

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Maryland Guard Notes

THE Maryland National Guard Team. Maj. Elmer F. Munshower, Frederick, Team Captain, Maj. Frank Gemmill, Jr., Baltimore, Team Coach, 1st Lt. Roy T. Bankard, Rainierwood, Range Officer, and Capt. John Kellner, Jr., Baltimore, Capt. Russell M. George, Elkton, Capt. Richard M. Lambert, Baltimore, 1st Lt. Frank H. Morgereth, Baltimore, 1st Lt. Fred H. Korte, Easton, 2d Lt. James H. Arthur, Baltimore, Sgt. William R. Sullens, Baltimore, Sgt. Paul L. Redden, Centerville, Corp. William F. Thomas, Hyattsville, Pvt. Claudius W. Smallwood, Baltimore, Pvt. Fred L. Moore, Cascade, and Pvt. William L. Spicknall, Hyattsville, team members, left Baltimore on Saturday, the 24th inst., for Camp Perry, Ohio, to participate in the National Matches of 1929, and in the rifle and pistol matches of the National Rifle Association of America.

The 104th Observation Squadron, commanded by Maj. William D. Tipton, Logan Field, returned to its home station on Sunday the 25th, after two weeks field training at Martinsburg, W. Va.

The 1st Separate Company, Baltimore, commanded by Capt. William Creigler, returned from Camp Albert C. Ritchie, on Sunday the 25th, after two weeks field training.

Boston (Special).—Statements in the press that Maj. Gen. A. F. Foote, commanding the 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard, because of the demands of his duties as state commissioner of public safety and head of the State police and also because of an attack of frontal sinus, would resign, have been denied by the General himself.

Gen. Foote, who has had a distinguished record in both the Spanish and World wars, was appointed for a five-year period commencing May 3, 1928.

Camp Smith (Special).—The former Assistant Chief of Infantry, Col. A. J. ("Sandy") MacNab, who developed the system of rifle training for the A. E. F. that is now used throughout the service, has been assigned as instructor of the New York National Guard. He has just completed a tour of duty as military attache in Mexico City, in which capacity, it is related, his services were highly prized by Ambassador Morrow. Troop duty requirements for Infantry officers, however, precluded his continuance at that post.

PENN. GUARD CAMPS

From July 13 to 20, the Twenty-eighth Division, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, was in camp at Mt. Gretna, with the Air Service functioning with the Division from Middletown a few miles away. The two heavy regiments of the Guard were at Tobyhanna, the anti-aircraft regiment at Bethany Beach, Del. The cavalry brigade under its new T. O. with three rifle troops in each of the three squadrons of the regiment, plus the Machine Gun, Headquarters and Medical units, in attendance for the first time since the reorganization, encamped at Mt. Gretna.

While the entire Division was in camp the Division Problem was undertaken covering three days and three nights, and involving the moving of the Division on parallel roads, and the daily supply from rail-head to distribution point, then from there by the regimental trains to bivouacs. The third day necessitated the movement of the Division to a new position by a march of 17 miles with 2 miles additional for the outposts of the night before, and it was accomplished with the evacuation of but 38 men.

This exercise was the culmination of 9 years' training of the Division since its reorganization following the war, and has satisfactorily demonstrated the readiness of the Division as a divisional unit for field service.

Following the Divisional encampment the cavalry brigade completed a very successful four-day maneuver.

The officers of the Guard and the Instructors who have been with the Guard for a number of years are unanimous in their belief that it was the most instructive and profitable camp ever indulged in by the Pennsylvania National Guard.

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Discuss Chemical Warfare

CHEMICAL warfare and its operation in conjunction with airplanes was the subject of considerable discussion between service men, diplomats and those with pacifistic tendencies at the meeting of the Institute of Politics August 24 at Williamstown, Mass.

Discussion started at the round table on the limitation of armaments conducted by Rear Adm. C. L. Hussey, retired, and continued at the general conference conducted by Dr. Harrison E. Howe, of Washington, D. C.

It was said at Dr. Howe's meeting, called to discuss the importance of scientific and industrial research, that chemical research and the discovery of synthetic substitutes were destroying the incentive for war by tending to make nations independent of the monopolistic control of strategic materials.

At Adm. Hussey's round table, where the divergent views on chemical warfare were debated, those who minimized the effects of gas warfare scouted the possibility of a "two-hour war" as portrayed by Stuart Chase in a recent book. Gas warfare, it was said, usually resulted in a stalemate, and neither side kept its slight advantage very long.

Says Gas Axiomatic

The viewpoint, upheld by George Young, British diplomat and Laborite, and others, was that gas and aerial warfare were regarded by the nations as axiomatic. It was asserted, says the New York Times' account, that those who minimized the possibilities of such warfare were influenced by those engaged in developing poison gas, but who wished to divert attention from their occupation.

Rear Adm. W. L. Rodgers, retired, replying to the argument that London had been "theoretically" destroyed by offensive bombing outfits, according to the official verdicts of army umpires, is quoted as saying:

"I know something about umpiring in war games; it is not unusual for an umpire to make a decision which he thinks is calculated to bring out an interesting situation. As it is mimic warfare, he has as much right to make one decision as another. He could just as soon rule that the defense won."

Several Protest

Several voices were raised in protest, while others upheld the Admiral.

"The decision might be propaganda for preparedness," remarked H. A. Gosnell, of Princeton, lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve and a writer on naval affairs.

"Then I shall with increased suspicion read the report of umpires in war games," interjected Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War.

"It's the final decision that's important," Adm. Rogers responded.

Then Miss Jesse Snow, executive secretary of the League of Nations Association, said to the Admiral:

"In spite of your remarks and those of Mr. Gosnell, I want to place reliance against future wars in the forces working for international law and order."

Discontent Favors War

Adm. Rodgers maintained that only poor, discontented nations favored war and that as the United States was the most prosperous nation on earth its duty was to secure itself from attack by nations jealous of its prosperity.

Willard Reed, of New York, said that if the verdict of an army umpire were to be disregarded he did not know where one might go for enlightenment and suggested that the opinion of experts be sought on the gas war question.

"But experts disagree," another member interposed, and the discussion waxed warm until the time for adjournment.

At the round table on armament limitation Adm. Hussey spoke of the necessity for something positive to supplant armaments.

What was required was not "moral disarmament," but "moral armament," Mr. Libby said, adding that the suggestion was in line with pacific policy from the beginning.

Pacifists' Views

He asserted that the pacifists were not trying to disarm this country at once and declared that they were seeking to transfer the problem of security to a new form of international understanding such as that which brought about arbitration between Bolivia and Paraguay. He said that moral armament meant the education of public opinion to focus itself on peaceful methods of settling disputes.

A. T. Polyzoides, of New York, editor of *Atlantis*, precipitated the discussion on chemical warfare by disclosing that intensive chemical war preparations were being made in various parts of the world, especially in Russia and Germany. The new method, he said, was being widely discussed in the European

press, but was getting little publicity elsewhere.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Gosnell asserted that chemical experts were of the opinion that the proposal to deluge cities with poison gas would be ineffective and that cities could not be wiped out in that way. Efficient gas masks, he said, would neutralize gas bombing efforts.

Sees Check

George A. Anderson, of Boston, judge of the Federal Circuit Court, requested further enlightenment and Mr. Gosnell said that in gas warfare the World War had proved that all that was necessary was to develop a proper gas mask. As soon as a more powerful gas was brought into use a better gas mask was perfected and neither side was able to get much more than a slight advantage over the other occasionally. Mr. Gosnell maintained that at Gallipoli the Turks and the Allies realized this and they did not use gas.

Mr. Young attacked Mr. Gosnell's views and said such views were due to an unwillingness to face the facts or to "sheer ignorance." In Europe gas warfare was accepted as an axiom, he said. In Turkey, he declared, it was not a question of using gas, as the Turks were glad enough to have rifles. He asserted that the possibilities of gas and aerial warfare were becoming more and more appalling.

Mr. Libby read Stuart Chase's "Two Hour War," in which the British Army umpire held that half of London had been "destroyed" by invading "enemy" bombing planes.

Pact "Camouflage"

Referring to the Locarno pact, which Adm. Hussey had mentioned in opening the meeting, Mr. Young said that behind "the camouflage of the pact" were "military alliances for securing the frontiers set up in the Versailles treaty."

Judge Robert W. Winston, of Chapel Hill, N. C., proposed the following disarmament plan:

Cancellation of war debts owed to America and inter-European debts except that of Germany to France; the United States to become a sort of international peace Mussolini by fixing the size of the military forces of the world. The status quo to be maintained by a small police army in Europe.

Prof. S. M. Le Page, of Ottawa, Kan., asked to state the mid-Western point of view on disarmament, said that the "Bible Belt" was pacifist and wondered if all this talk of war did not come from the financial interests of the country.

Seek Howe's View

"We wonder if we are to fight for the capitalistic interests or if we are to fight at all," he added. "We put over prohibition and perhaps after we have dried up the ocean we may scrap the battleships."

The views of Dr. Howe, an authority on chemistry, were sought on poison gas by one of those who took part in the round table discussion. Dr. Howe was asked if science could not be used in a "malevolent" manner as well as a beneficial one.

He replied by saying that he resented the criticism of scientists and chemists and argued that it was just as easy to abolish other and all forms of war as it was to abolish chemical war. The deadlines of chemical warfare was exaggerated, in his opinion. A report of the Veterans' Bureau stated that men who had been gassed had a better chance of getting well than those injured in other ways. He did not subscribe to the view that spraying gases from planes would be much damage.

Dr. Howe displayed to the audience a variety of synthesized products including several from cellulose. The fiber, he said, did not know "whether it was going to become literature or lingerie." He also showed some artificial sausage casing and said that 70 miles of this product was made in a day to cover the "skinless frankfurter."

Dr. McBride, who followed, said that scientific research and substitution of synthetic materials for natural ones had hardly left anything for the nations to fight about.

In his address Dr. Weidlein said that the round-the-world trip of the *Graf Zeppelin* was made possible by refueling the dirigible at Tokio and in a few days at Los Angeles, with ethane, a gas as light as air made by an American concern.

The real armament limitation problem lies in the restriction of aerial and submarine warfare, rather than in naval parity, George Young, Labor member of the British Parliament, declared before the limitation of armament conference of the Institute.

He described the real business with which England is faced is the matter of aerial warfare. "We in England realize its danger. Regardless of how many battleships we may possess, one airplane, equipped with bombs or poison

General Officers Shifted

ORDERS issued August 24 for assignments of six brigadier generals were viewed with much interest in Army circles. With the assignment of Brig. Gen. G. V. H. Moseley to the office of the Assistant Secretary of War his old post, the First Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Tex., goes to Brig. Gen. Charles J. Symmonds.

Gen. Symmonds, who was commandant of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kans., was graduated from the Military Academy in 1890. He started his commission service in the Infantry but was transferred to the Cavalry in March, 1891. During the World War he was in command of the Intermediate Depot, Givres, France, the principle storage depot of the A. E. F., for which services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He accepted his appointment as brigadier general March 3, 1923.

Lott to Cavalry School

The post as commandant of the Cavalry School, left vacant by the transfer of Gen. Symmonds, goes to Brig. Gen. A. G. Lott, formerly of the Eighth Brigade, Fort McPherson, Ga. Gen. Lott was graduated from the Military Academy in 1896. He advanced through the grades, accepting his appointment as a brigadier general December 21, 1927. He is the holder of a Distinguished Service Medal.

Brig. Gen. George H. Estes, now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will take Gen. Lott's place with the Eighth Brigade. He was graduated from the Academy in 1894. He was appointed a brigadier general January 2, 1929. A Silver Star Citation is on his record.

Brig. Gen. LeRoy Eltinge, of the First Cavalry Brigade, Fort Clark, Tex., and Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, of the Fourteenth Brigade, Fort Omaha, Nebr., will exchange posts, Gen. Eltinge going to Fort Omaha and Gen. Hawkins to Fort Clark.

Eltinge's Career

Gen. Eltinge was graduated from the Military Academy in 1896. In France he was in the operations office of the general staff, general headquarters until June 30, 1919. Following that he was assistant commandant of the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth. Later posts he held included Chief of Staff of the Fourth Division, assistant Chief of Staff of the Philippine Department, and assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division. He is the holder of a Distinguished Service Medal and a Silver Star Citation. He accepted appointment as a brigadier general July 19, 1924.

Gen. Hawkins was graduated from the Military Academy in 1894. In France he was chief of staff of the Thirty-fifth Division, Argonne-Meuse offensive, from September, 1918, until May, 1919. Later he was assistant commandant of the Cavalry and Mounted Service Schools at Fort Riley. His appointment as a brigadier general is dated September 5, 1928. Three Silver Star Citations are on his record.

Dellwood Steaming Ahead

Cristobal. C. Z. (Special). — The United States Army cableship *Dellwood*, en route for its great cable-laying mission for the Philippine government, is expected here on Sept. 2, whereafter it will take off for a direct voyage to London.

Due to cooperation with the United States Shipping Board, the Bureau of Insular Affairs has managed to arrange a refueling schedule in which material economy will be effected.

COMDR. McMILLEN PROMOTED
Comdr. F. E. McMullen, U. S. N., was recently chosen by the Supply Corps Selection Board of the Navy, for promotion to the rank of captain in the Supply Corps.

noxious gases, could wipe out the whole administrative area of London.

"Submarines are a vital factor to be considered. They are military destroying weapons and commerce destroying weapons—a cheap form of armament for powers that do not wish to spend money. I believe there would be no difficulty in getting England to agree to outright elimination of submarines.

"Airplanes, on the other hand, can not be eliminated because they have become vital factors in commerce, but restrictions can be put on their use in warfare. So far as naval parity is concerned, cruisers, which are the crux of the present business, will undoubtedly be put in the class of fighting ships and limited on the bases of parity. We need not worry about parity of policing vessels. They are needed for international protection. England would undoubtedly have been censured if she had not such vessels to rush to Palestine in the present crisis there."

Tells of Peace-time Navy

THE many and varied peace-time functions of the United States Navy, were outlined by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke in a radio address over the Columbia broadcasting system August 24.

"The peace-time activities of the Navy," Mr. Jahncke said, "reflecting increased comfort, efficiency and progress in civil life, form one of the outstanding impressions in my mind on my 15,000-mile tour of inspection of the American Fleet and the naval activities on the Pacific, which I have just completed."

"I made the entire trip by air. In 120 air-hours we had crossed the North-American Continent twice, once by the southern rim, once by the northern rim. We had flown every inch of the Pacific Coast from Mexico to British Columbia. We had traveled more than 12,000 miles by air and I had learned the lesson of the complete dependency of modern air travel."

Impressive Views.

"By grace of the airplane I had been able to imprint upon my mind such pictures of the navy stations at Pensacola, New Orleans, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle and Honolulu as I never could have obtained by any other means. By grace of the airplane I have spanned a continent twice, as easily and comfortably as a business man I had stepped into my automobile and spanned the distance between my home and my office, and as safely and dependably."

"As a civilian I see things through the eyes of business, as do millions of other Americans, and I today see America through the eyes of the airmen who are bringing to this nation as great a transportation revolution as the railroad men once brought, as the automobile man brought, within the memory of millions living today. America has taken to the air. The airplane is no longer a novelty, it is hardly an adventure, it is nothing mysterious any more."

New Sources of Wealth.

"The American cities that recognize this fact and build airports to meet it will tap new sources of wealth so great that the most optimistic are more likely to under-estimate it than to over-estimate it."

"The American cities that ignore the airplane or think it a minor factor in their development, before long will find themselves in the same position as the cities that two or three generations ago ignored the railroad."

"The lack of community foresight in cities and towns that fail to provide airports today, can only be compared to the lack of foresight in a community that today would build a road fit for three or four buggies when from 150 to 500 automobiles a day would use a modern highway were it built."

"On this 12,000-mile flight it gave me a thrill to see the little cities keen and alert to the future, that have built modern airports. In my memory stands such names as these: Midford, Ore., a little city that saw sky traffic over the crests of the Klamath Range and built a great airport to meet it when it came. We refueled there. Cheyenne, Wyo., a clean, keen city set in the midst of endless plains where today the airman can find all it needs on a great flying field just as once that city was ready to equip a cowboy. North Platte, Nebr., where, in the midst of the Nebraska prairie once the home of the buffalo, the trans-continental air fleets today can come to anchor and do."

"Patterson, La., where the enterprise of one Louisianian has provided an airport in which one can refuel between New Orleans and Houston. Moline, Ill., just across the river from Davenport, Iowa. These are the little cities that have won their place on the air maps of America. They have tapped this new source of wealth, money is coming into their coffers already from that investment. Just as American communities had to awaken a generation ago to the great new movement of our people brought by the automobile, so America's cities, small as well as large, must awaken to the great new movement by air. Two weeks ago, twelve thousand feet in the air, full two miles above the earth, I was flying across the face of Mount Shasta in California. The huge peak crowned with eternal snow rose two thousand four hundred feet higher, yet I looked far below. Two miles beneath us was a tiny thread of steel on which toy cars and a toy locomotive crawled while we whistled past at more than 120 miles an hour, and I remembered how fifteen years before I had seen Mount Shasta from that train. I remembered how tremendous an engineering feat that railroad had seemed to me at that time. Then the work of the engineers had stunned me, now the airplane dwarfed it. Americans hereafter must see with the eyes of the eagle. No

man can fly 12,000 miles without a changed outlook."

"I have been a yachtsman for years. At Anacostia Field in Washington I stepped aboard the Navy's tri-motored all-metal Ford transport monoplane to start this trip. With pilots, mechanics, passengers and baggage it weighed five tons. That was a load I would have hesitated to stow on my yacht to cross Lake Pontchartrain at New Orleans, yet with that load, breakfasting in Washington, we flew to New Orleans by way of Spartanburg, S. C., and Montgomery, Ala., and reach New Orleans half an hour ahead of dinner time that same day."

Compares with Yacht.

"I have stepped into that plane at San Diego, Calif., on the Mexican Border and ten hours later stepped out at Seattle, Wash., on the border of British Columbia. I have entered that plane at San Francisco and four hours and a quarter later stepped out at San Diego, half the Pacific Coast away."

The era of the air has come. The airplane properly inspected, competently piloted, is swift, dependable and safe. The plane in which I flew 12,000 miles started that flight after 1,700 air hours without a major overhaul. In the 12,000 miles it carried me across the Great American Desert, over the Rocky Mountains, over the Alleghany Mountains, and over the Mojave Desert. From border to border and coast to coast, one spark plug wore out and one rocker arm was renewed and that was all. The airplane has come not merely to stay but to grow."

Illustrates Possibilities.

"It is up to the states and cities of America to build airports to handle this traffic that is here. When an American can breakfast in El Paso and dine in Los Angeles as I have done, can take off in San Francisco in the morning and reach Salt Lake City before sunset, can awaken in Dayton, Ohio, and lunch in Washington, D. C., it is time for America's cities to provide the airports that will put those cities on the map and reap the harvest that is waiting to be gathered."

"In California I found the gasoline tax that, collected from automobiles, goes to build that state's superb roads, is remitted to aviators. I took the liberty of suggesting there that it be collected from them and spent for airports. The suggestion was welcomed and approved, and now I take the liberty of suggesting to every state and city of America that, by whatever local means are deemed best, a definite program be adopted looking to the immediate financing and construction of modern adequate airports that meet the requirements of the United States Government to put them in the classification of the best, for the time is coming soon when the city without an airport will be in the same plight as the city without an automobile highway or without a railroad station."

Peace-time Navy.

"And now let me tell you of some of the peace-time activities of your Navy which have done so much for our increased comfort, efficiency and progress in civil life."

"For example, up in Alaska, I discovered that a group of Navy aviators are making an aerial photographic mosaic map of Alaska for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior. This map has already more than justified what it is costing. It has discovered two lakes in Alaska, the very existence of which had not heretofore been even suspected. Both of these lakes have great hydro-electric power development possibilities. More than that, this photographic mosaic map of Alaska has revolutionized timber cruising methods. The photographs made from the air are so clear and distinct that the individual trees can be identified. Bankers have told me that on such a photographic report of the stand of timber, they would be willing to advance 60 per cent of the estimated timber values to finance lumbering operations on such tracts."

Developed Steel.

"Out at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, I saw the old barracks ship Alton. She had once been the old armored cruiser Chicago. I learned that out of the navy's need of steel armor plates for that ship was born the great United States Steel Corporation. Only in England in those days could armor plates of that size be made. At the request of the Navy, Mr. Carnegie put in rollers big enough to handle that job, and that was the beginning of the U. S. Steel Corporation."

"I learned that a peace-time Navy, working on the problem of ventilating its ships, had developed the ventilation system by which theatres and mines today are ventilated. I learned that the great steel furniture business of today, the products of which can be seen in any modern office, was born of the Navy's need for furniture that was light and strong and would not splinter on shipboard. I learned that

transcontinental conversation between the Atlantic and the Pacific came out of the Navy's needs for such a system of communication and that a Navy officer was the first one to carry on such a conversation. I learned that much of the heavy working machinery in use in America's industrial life today, such as presses weighing tons, came of the Navy's need for such equipment. More than a hundred such instances could be cited. I found for example that scores of thousands of times every year ship captains of the Merchant Marine

get their bearings by radio from Navy Radio Stations.

"Of course I saw at the Naval Training Stations at San Diego, Calif., and on the Great Lakes at Chicago, American boys are being taught just what genuine Americanism means, just as out in the Fleet the men of the Navy are being taught trades and occupations that make them valuable citizens when they return to civil life."

"And these things, to me, are the high lights that stand out in my memory as I look back over this trip."

Hotel Directory

FLORIDA**Hotel George Washington**

Jacksonville, Florida
The Wonder Hotel of the South
300 Rooms 300 Baths
Radio in Every Room
HEADQUARTERS OF
ARMY AND NAVY MEN

10% Discount to Service Men**HOTEL VAN RENNSLAER**

11th St., just East of Fifth Ave.
New York City
Home-like and Convenient
American Plan: \$5 to \$6
European Plan: \$3 to \$4

SAN FRANCISCO**HOTEL STEWART**
SAN FRANCISCO

CLOSE TO EVERYTHING WORTH WHILE. EXCELLENT CUISINE. MODERATE RATES FOR HIGH-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON ROOM RATES TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY AND THEIR FAMILIES. STEWART BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.**HOTEL LA FAYETTE**

IN THE CENTER OF ALL THAT IS WORTH WHILE IN THE CAPITAL CITY. ONE BLOCK FROM ARMY AND NAVY CLUB. 25% DISCOUNT ON ALL ROOMS TO OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE. SIXTEENTH STREET AT EYE N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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SIXTEENTH STREET AT M
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A HOTEL OF REFINEMENT
FOR RETIRED AND ACTIVE OFFICERS AND THEIR FAMILIES. 25% DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON ROOMS.

Hotels of Distinction

FOR ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PEOPLE

UNRIVALLED AS TO LOCATION. DISTINGUISHED FOR THEIR APPOINTMENTS AND SERVICE.

25% DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED SERVICE MEN AND FAMILIES

AT ANY OF THESE HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CAIRO

16th at Que

A comfortable, convenient family hotel.

RATES BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
\$3 to \$5 DAILY
\$18 to \$36 WEEKLY
\$75 to \$100 MONTHLY

THE JEFFERSON

16th at M St.

Washington's most exclusive apartment hotel.

RATES—MONTHLY:
2 ROOMS AND BATH, \$150

THE MARTINIQUE

16th at M St.

The official Service hotel of the Capital.

RATES:
DAILY, SINGLE, \$3 TO \$5
DOUBLE, \$5 TO \$7
MONTHLY, \$75 TO \$140

THE COLONIAL

15th at M St.

One of the most comfortable hotels in Washington, and exceptionally reasonable.

RATES:
DAILY, \$2 TO \$3
WEEKLY, \$12 TO \$18
MONTHLY, \$50 TO \$75

NEW AMSTERDAM

2701 14th St.

A new hotel of completeness in a splendid location.

RATES:
DAILY, \$4
WEEKLY, \$25
MONTHLY, \$85

THE FAIRFAX

21st at Mass. Ave.

A residential hotel of distinction for fastidious folk.

RATES—2 ROOMS AND BATH:
DAILY, \$4 TO \$6
WEEKLY, \$25 TO \$35
MONTHLY, \$100 TO \$120

TILDEN HALL

3945 Conn. Ave.

The ideal place for children.

RATES—DAY, WEEK, OR YEAR:
UNFURNISHED, \$60 TO \$110
FURNISHED, \$75 TO \$130

PHILADELPHIA

20th at Walnut

Convenient, small, and exclusive.

RATES—2 ROOMS AND BATH:
DAILY, \$6 TO \$10
WEEKLY, \$35 TO \$50
MONTHLY, \$120 TO \$150

THE FAIRFAX

43rd at Locust

"ONE OF THE FAIRFARES," THAT MEANS THE BEST.

RATES—2 ROOMS AND BATH:
DAILY, \$4 TO \$6
WEEKLY, \$25 TO \$35
MONTHLY, \$100 TO \$120

BUFFALO

The Fairfax

715 Delaware Ave.

Most exclusive and finest hotel of its kind.

RATES:
DAILY, \$5 TO \$6
WEEKLY, \$30 TO \$35
MONTHLY, \$100 TO \$120

PITTSBURGH

Another Fairfax

5th Ave. at Craig.

RATES—2 ROOMS AND BATH:
DAILY, \$5 TO \$6
WEEKLY, \$30 TO \$40

MONTHLY, \$120 TO \$140

ORANGE, V. A.

James Madison

A metropolitan hotel in the heart of Virginia.

RATES:
\$4 TO \$6 DAILY

Letters to Editor

Send your views on pay, promotion and other vital subjects to the Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

BUDGETS AGREE.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

THE letters you have been publishing have been very illuminating and cover the situation in the Service very fully but it is rather distressing to have all your little personal affairs aired for the world to see. It has been rather interesting to compare the items in the budgets with our own and have it proved to us that we are not extravagant after all as there is a surprising agreement between them. In my own case as a captain of twelve years' service with two children of college age and no car to support (not that we don't need one, and are ashamed to admit having never owned one) I find myself, after twelve years, with my insurance mortgaged for 900 bucks (civilian doctor and dentist bills mostly) and now have to find an equal amount to take care of an ordinary expense. Furthermore I believe I am in a better position than most, inasmuch as where I have been our credit has been A-1 as our bills have always been paid before the 10th which is more than fifty per cent of the company officers can say and I am afraid many of the field officers are in the same boat. It is so bad that an Army officer's request for ordinary credit is often questioned, which I believe I am right in saying was never the case before the war.

I was most disagreeably surprised on a recent trip where I had stopped at a hotel for a couple of days and being a little short of cash asked to have a check cashed for ten dollars and was refused. When I got a bit indignant the manager took me into his office and showed me a number of checks marked "no funds" and several of them were checks of officers in the regular service (the others were in the National Guard). It is needless to say I told him he need never to fear cashing a check if he was sure the officer was in the Service and I told him how to get prompt action. He has since written me and thanked me, telling they had been made good.

All of which brings me to the point I think has not been fully covered in your most painstaking survey of the general financial condition of the Army, and that is the actual amount of indebtedness of all officers in each grade. The point has been made that they are having a hard time in making ends meet and that some are in debt but Congress has not had it brought home that easily ninety per cent are in the hole and many are not only borrowing to the limit of their insurance but are going into debt on personal notes to the limit of their ability to find co-signers of notes. What is more, the load is getting greater each year. Do you see my point? The board report will be looked on as a proposed raid on the Treasury in the light of yearly pay in the future rather than as the paying back of pay long overdue and already spent. My wife said when she read of the proposed new pay in your current issue, "What a beautiful dream, we could be out of debt in two years and live like ordinary human beings in our declining years." I see our new Secretary is sort of passing the report over as a poor relation. However, keep up the fight, for while we can't expect much in the end, having few votes, you will have had the satisfaction of having been in a lovely fight and God knows, a righteous one. The Service owes you much on your housing scrap and will owe you what ever it may get in this one.

Capt. Q. M. C.

ENOUGH SAID.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

A MY husband is one of the unfortunate with a large family—four children—on D. O. L., in the North we are solving the problem of keeping up appearances by living apart.

So far I haven't seen this solution of the financial problem but I assure you its novelty adds nothing to its desirability. Warned by the experiences of our friends and acquaintances we resolved not to be plunged into debt. For that reason the children and I are vegetating in a tiny country village while the "officer and gentleman" is miserable in "room and board" at his new station. Presently we shall have enough for winter clothing, new furniture and coal. Then we shall be reunited unless the pay bill passes first or he is retired for longevity. At least we can each afford a Journal as we have to have them to keep in touch. Could I say more?

A. L.

OFFERS SUGGESTION.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

ON PAGE 1003 of your August 3rd issue there is tabulated the recommendations of the Pay Board for the pay of enlisted men. Note 2 of these recommendations reads "Quarters and subsistence by the Government, to be fixed by the President for varying circumstances and localities, but not to exceed \$5 per day."

Army Regulations 35-4520, September 10, 1926 reads as follows: "1. Authority.—a. * * * To each enlisted man not furnished quarters or rations in kind there shall be granted, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, an allowance for quarters and subsistence, the value of which shall depend on the conditions under which the duty of the man is being performed, and shall not exceed \$4 per day. * * * Sec. 11, act June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 630)."

From the above it will be noted that, should these recommendations be approved and passed by Congress, the only change would be the insertion of the figure "\$5" instead of "\$4." Paragraph 1, A. R. 35-4520 has been in effect since June 10, 1922. Although it is agreed that cost of living has increased, and the law permitted the President, without reference to Congress, to fix the allowances not to exceed \$4, yet the allowances, since July 1, 1922 have remained the same, \$1.95 per day. Insertion of the figure "\$5" would not in any way, in itself, leave any assurance that the allowances would be increased. It would seem that this can safely be assumed in view of the fact that there has been no change during the past 7 years even though the law permitted an increase not to exceed \$4. Further: the present law on this subject reads, in part, as follows: "xx the value of which shall depend on the conditions under which the duty of the man is being performed, and shall not exceed \$4 per day." Despite this, the flat allowance of \$1.95 per day has been, and is, the same anywhere regardless of the conditions under which the duty of the man is being performed. Example: During 1924-26 living conditions in the State of Florida were abnormal, rental and subsistence costs were from 50 per cent to 150 per cent above normal costs throughout the rest of the United States, but the allowances (\$1.95) were the same for men on duty in Florida, as for those who were on duty where the cost of living might have been below normal.

The following seems reasonable to offer as a suggestion that might improve this condition:

To change "Note 2" of Pay Board recommendations to read in part, "with a minimum allowance of \$— and not to exceed \$—." Or, if this be not practicable then a provision, to conform with the Pay Board recommendations in the case of officers, so as to fix the pay of enlisted men to include allowances for quarters and subsistence, the pay to be reduced when public quarters and subsistence are furnished and to insert a clause permitting an increase of pay when conditions or duty cited above should arise similar to the example cited above.

P. S.

DUTIES SHOULD GOVERN PAY.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

I WOULD like to say a few words reference the report of the Joint Pay Board regards increasing the pay of the services. I have served about 10 years in line organizations and about 12 years in a staff corps.

I believe that duties performed should govern the rate of pay as much as, or more than, the grade held. For instance I believe that when a lieutenant performs the duties of a company commander, ordinarily performed by a captain, then the lieutenant should receive the pay of a captain during such period. And so on all the way through. The same should apply to enlisted men and if a sergeant performs the duty of acting first sergeant he should receive pay for the higher grade temporarily.

In order to eliminate waste and promote efficiency and also increase chances of promotion amongst the enlisted personnel of the Army, I suggest that all warrant officers appointed as a reward for old soldiers who held commissions during the World War should be reduced to the enlisted grade held by them on April 6, 1917. Only about 5 per cent of them at the most can perform, or are performing, the duties for which they were appointed. Put the savings thus obtained into an increase of the first three grades in the staff corps to which most of these warrant officers are assigned for duty.

At a post in the Second Corps Area two warrant officers, U. S. A., are assigned to duty with the Quartermaster, also two technical sergeants. The two technical sergeants are performing

Analysis of Budget

(Continued from Page 1099.)

from the gross War Department budget of \$453,789,362, leaving a National Defense expense of \$333,789,362.

What It Costs the Citizens

Now, dividing the Military budget by the U. S. Census population estimate for 1928, we discover that the total Land Forces of the United States of America will cost each citizen of the Republic two dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$2.77) for the fiscal year, 1929. If you buy one stick of chewing gum each week day, your chewing gum bill for 1929 will exceed your total Army bill by thirty-six cents!

The total Navy Appropriation for 1929 is \$360,236,697.

The total Navy Appropriation for 1928 was \$362,145,812.

The total decrease in 1929 is \$1,909,115.

Now, in spite of a decrease of nearly \$2,000,000 a sum of a little more than \$12,000,000 was made available in the Naval Budget for beginning work on the fifteen cruisers and one aircraft carrier.

Thus it is seen that the Navy is to carry on actually with about \$14,000,000 less money for general running expenses than last year. In other

duty respectively as Chief Clerk and as Principal Clerk of the Commissary, both of which positions should by rights be held by the two warrant officers. The technical sergeants draw around \$120.00 a month including rations and clothing allowance, the two warrant officers each draw \$203.60. One warrant officer works as laborer and would be mechanic in the garage, turns the crank on the gasoline pump, hauls freight, etc., he is a good worker but any corporal or sergeant could do as well or better. The other warrant officer is supposedly in charge of receipts and issues of fuel and forage—he is not a worker and a private does the actual work. The Q. M. Corps at this station, as at practically all posts, are very short of clerical help and if these two warrant officers were eliminated the \$407.00 per month saved could go towards providing four competent technical sergeants or four civilian clerks.

Neither of the two technical sergeants mentioned above can obtain further promotion under present regulations but are doomed to work hard and for twice the hours of any other staff corps man in the post for the rest of their 30 years and with the prospect of very slight increase of pay before they retire. The ones who should be doing the work at the head of the office force are getting away with twice as much pay and are recommended for increase of almost 100 per cent to boot! PAY COMMENSURATE WITH DUTIES PERFORMED is my slogan!

Further this growler sayeth not.
"Q. M. Corps."

MORE ABOUT PAY.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

MUCH has been said and written of late about pay of officers and the ranks and ratings of enlisted men. Occasionally the still small voice of an enlisted man is heard, but not often, and I wonder if I may be permitted to say my little piece.

It seems to me that in the plans having to do with ranks and ratings in the Air Corps, that the Photo Sections have been slighted. When the legislation increasing the Air Corps was put into effect in 1924, it provided for eighteen Photo Sections. Of these, 12 were to have each one master sergeant and six were to have one technical sergeant and all to have three staff sergeants each. This means that fifty-four staff sergeants are waiting for six technical sergeants to die or retire before they can be promoted.

I don't think that this is a healthy condition, as it offers no incentive to the staff sergeant, as he cannot be promoted unless a vacancy exists in a photo section at a field at which he is serving.

I think some provision should be made whereby properly qualified staff sergeants and technical sergeants in photo sections could be promoted to the next higher grade after a certain number of years in the next lower grade. The photo sections are the only units affected, and there is nothing to indicate that there will be a promotion of a staff sergeant in any photo section in the Air Corps for the next twenty years, unless this condition is brought to the attention of someone having authority to correct it.

Ubique.

words, the "household budget" of the Navy is not only carrying the new construction expense, but is doing it in the face of a reduction of nearly two million dollars over and above this extraordinary construction expense.

Wished Onto Defense Budgets

And in the Navy Budget, just as in that of the Army, there is always carried a group of non-Defense items.

These items, for years, have been "wished onto" the various National Defense budgets, largely because no other department could be induced to take them.

There is less reason, for example, why the money appropriated for the upkeep of our National Defense should be spent to maintain a score of cemeteries, North and South, that there is for the Department of the Interior to assume this duty. And the Alaska telegraph cables would be more justly and appropriately maintained by the Department of Commerce than by the Army.

Probably about \$36,000,000 of the Naval Budget is for non-Defense items. This leaves a net appropriation for the Navy and the Marine Corps for 1929 of \$324,236,697.

Now dividing the Navy-Marine Corps net budget by the same census figures, we find that the entire Sea Defense forces of the United States of America will cost each citizen of the Republic two dollars and seventy-one cents (\$2.71) for the fiscal year 1929. If you buy one drink of coca-cola each Sunday, your coca-cola bill for 1929 will be eleven cents less than your total Navy and Marine Corps bill for 1929!

Cost to the Individual

The National Defense Insurance Premium for you, a citizen of the United States—including the Army, all components and branches, and the Navy, all installations afloat and ashore, including the Marine Corps—will be for the fiscal year, 1929, just five dollars and forty-eight cents (\$5.48).

The Entire U. S. Government Budget

The total budget for the conduct of the Government of the United States for 1929 is \$4,663,554,442.

The total Military and Naval Budget, excluding the non-defense items cited heretofore, which are expressly carried as non-military by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget is \$658,026,059.

Your government, therefore, in the fiscal year, 1929, is expending for all defense purposes, only 14 1-10 per cent of the total budget.

Away back as far as 1810, the Army and Navy consumed 40 per cent of the total budget, or almost three times its quota today. And no one prated rausously of "excessive militarism."

At no time since the passage of the National Defense Act of 1920, when our present defense policy went into effect, has Uncle Sam expended more than 18 per cent of the budget for all defense purposes.

Analysis of Tax Dollar

Where does your tax dollar go? We said that the cost of national defense is \$5.48 per citizen. But in the reckoning, we took the average of all citizens, rich, moderate well-to-do, and poor. Let us now consider the case of the typical home-owning citizen of modest means. He owns, let us assume, a modern 5-room city bungalow, an automobile, a radio, piano, modern furniture and equipment, and a few thousand dollars worth of securities. His salary, let us say, is \$300.00 per month. He has two children. In the metropolitan city which was used for this computation, his total city, county, state and federal tax in 1929 will be \$108.

But of this \$108, 52 per cent or \$56.16, will be paid to his city, county and state; and only 48 per cent, or \$51.84, will finally reach the treasury of his Uncle Sam.

Now in this year, 1929, Uncle Sam is going to expend for national defense only 14 1-10 per cent of his total appropriations. Even supposing that Uncle Sam has no surplus at the end of the year, but spends all he receives, even so, Uncle Sam will expend for national defense out of this typical family's contribution only seven dollars and thirty-one cents (\$7.31). The military and naval defenses of the Republic have been provided for this family of four citizens for one dollar and eighty-three cents (\$1.83) per year per citizen.

Uncle Sam draws no distinction between his grateful citizens and his ungrateful ones, but throws about all his protecting arm, and permits the crabbier equally with the normal citizen to labor and to build his success under the most secure and stable government on earth.

On the Ranges

RESULTS were announced this week of the 1929 Marksmanship Season of the 33rd Infantry, stationed at Ft. Clayton, C. Z., under command of Col. F. B. Hawkins.

In the rifle firing, Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 27 firing, Co. A, 102 firing, Co. B, 95 firing, Co. C, 90 firing, Co. I, 93 firing, Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 17 firing, Co. K, 95 firing, and Hqrs. Co., 37 firing, each qualified 100 per cent. Co. A, which is commanded by Capt. R. O. Shoe, qualified 20 experts and 37 sharpshooters.

The 1st Bn., Maj. R. C. Van Vliet, of tennis fame, commanding, qualified 314 riflists 100 per cent, with 41 experts, 138 sharpshooters and 140 marksmen.

The machine gun companies—Cos. D, commanded by Capt. J. F. Farnsworth; H, commanded by Capt. Howard Clark, 2nd, and M, commanded by 1st Lt. C. E. Anderson—all qualified 100 per cent with their primary weapon. Co. H qualified 16 expert gunners and 47 first-class gunners or sharpshooters out of 95 men firing. With the pistol, Co. H again made 100 per cent, with 18 experts and 33 sharpshooters out of 86 firing.

The Howitzer Platoon of 12 men qualified 9 experts, 1 first-class gunner and 2 second-class gunners with their weapon.

Chicago (Special).—The following have been chosen to represent the 6th Corps Area C. M. T. C. in the National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry:

From Ft. Sheridan—C. H. Sachis, Jr., 17, Chicago; S. G. Prosniewski, Jr., 22, Chicago; W. C. Jacobson, 18, Rockford, Ill.; K. L. Carris, 20, Moline, Ill.; W. E. Smith, 19, Waukegan, Ill.; F. J. Schneller, 21, Neenah, Wis., and H. C. Smith, 25, Greenville, Ill.

From Camp Custer—H. Hale, 25, Pontiac, Mich., and L. F. Casner, 21, St. Louis, Mich.

From Ft. Brady—F. D. DuBrucq, 19, Menominee, Mich.

From Jefferson Barracks—H. M. Price, 20, Astoria, Ill., and T. F. Smart, 19, Jefferson Barracks.

Camp Perry (Special).—With 3,000 entrants and 112 teams in camp, all attendance records of the National Rifle Matches have been broken, according to statements made by officials of this biggest of all marksmanship contests.

Six thousand marksmen, officials and troops are living under canvas in rear of the three-mile firing line. Under the direction of Maj. George Lubroff, Q. M. C. camp quartermaster, 1,500 tents have been set up and provided with 6,000 beds, 20,000 blankets, 1,000 tables and 2,000 chairs. Three tons of beef, three tons of bread and two tons of potatoes and onions are delivered to the camp every day. The consumption of gasoline for the camp transportation system will be 20,000 gallons.

Enough ammunition to stage a battle is ready for the shooters. Capt. John E. Drew has provided 1,500,000 rounds of .30 caliber rifle ammunition, 300,000 rounds of .45 caliber pistol ammunition and 75,000 rounds of .22 caliber small bore ammunition.

This year's program contains an event which will be new to most of those at Perry. It is a course in anti-aircraft rifle fire leading up to a match in which service rifles will be fired at moving targets resembling the movement of a plane in the air. Capt. Sidney H. Negrotto, Inf., is in charge of the novel number and hopes to demonstrate that ground troops can be trained to protect themselves from attack by planes.

Camp Perry (Special).—Maj. W. H. Hyde, of Nashville, is here preparing the Reserve Officers' rifle team for the National Rifle and Pistol Matches which began with the opening of the small-arms firing school on August 26. This is the second time that Maj. Hyde has captained the reserve officers' team.

It was not until 1928 that the Officers' Reserve Corps was able to obtain authority and funds to participate in the National Matches. Under the leadership of Maj. Hyde, this team, by winning seventh place in competition with nearly a hundred teams of all classes, made such a remarkable showing that the entry of the reserve officers' team annually in the National Matches will be continued as regular practice.

Maj. Hyde has made a careful selection of the new members from the nine Corps Areas after extended try-outs and a rigid examination of their past shooting records. With six members of last year's team available, Maj. Hyde hopes to produce a reserve team which will compare favorably with the other service teams in the major events of the matches.

The 1929 Reserve Officers' team be-

Sept. Schedule, A. I. C.

THIS schedule of the Army Industrial College for the opening month of its 1929-30 course, as thus far determined, is:

Sept. 3.—Lecture, "Outline of Course," by Col. Irving J. Carr, S. C., Assistant Director, A. I. C., Distribution of Problems; Sept. 4.—Opening Exercises; Address by Maj. Gen. Harry L. Gilchrist, C. C. W. S. (Uniform will be worn); Sept. 5—Student officers report to Supply Branches for instruction; Sept. 13 and 14—Conference on Problem No. 2, "Report Writing."

Other conferences and lectures will be announced as dates are definitely fixed.

sides Maj. Hyde, is composed of Capts. A. S. Morley, Philadelphia, and C. P. Wade, Chester, Pa., and Lts. E. S. DeLong, Philadelphia; J. J. Davidson, Pottsville, Pa.; Franklin S. Smith, Greenfield, Mass., and D. A. Huen, Milwaukee, Wis. Of last year's team there remains as members the following: Capts. H. A. Obenauf, Culver, Ind.; E. A. McGoldrick, Spokane, Wash.; J. B. Garland, Gary, Ind., and R. C. Wallace, Evanston, Ill., and Lts. M. Solomon, White Plains, N. Y., and W. P. Dunbar, Culver, Ind.

Camp Perry (Special).—Capt. R. C. Wallace, Inf. Res., has been selected again this year as a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps rifle team, like Lt. Solomon (see Service News and Gossip), an experienced marksman and has a long record of accomplishment in the shooting game. Included in his records are the state championship of the Illinois State Rifle Association; membership on the Hamilton Club team for two years; participation in the National Rifle Association Individual matches; winning of fourth place in the small-bore Wimbledon match, and many other records in various competitions.

Camp Perry (Special).—The California National Guard will be represented at the National Matches by the following:

Team Capt., Maj. J. R. McFarland, Sacramento; Team Coach, Lt. E. V. Blount, San Francisco; Range Officer, Lt. Erwin, Sacramento.

Shooting Members: Capts. K. A. Wilson, Co. M, 159th Inf., and L. L. McGee, Co. A, 185th Inf. 2nd Lt. F. C. Payne, Co. D, 185th Inf., and 1st Sgts. M. Cress, Co. I, 184th Inf.; W. H. Swift, Co. G, 184th Inf.; L. G. Jeffrey, Howz. Co., 185th Inf.; G. A. Patterson, Co. A, 185th Inf.; P. C. Knepp, Co. H, 185th Inf.; C. Peterson, Btry D, 250th C. A.; F. L. Fenton, Hq. Btry, 251st C. A.; H. Holmboe, 251st C. A., and C. L. Swett, 251st C. A.

Sgt. Patterson was high man in the try-outs with a score of 538 out of a 600 possible.

Camp Perry (Special).—The following team will represent the District of Columbia National Guard in the National Matches:

Capt. J. C. Jensen, Ord.; 1st Lts. T. A. Riley, Engrs., J. F. Fitzgerald, Service Co., E. A. McMahon, Engrs., and W. R. Stokes, Engrs.; Sgt. L. A. Robertson, Engrs.; Cpl. D. A. Falk, Engrs.; Pvt. Icl A. A. Tomelton, Engrs.; Pvts. (all Engrs.) T. A. Reneau, H. B. Parsons, T. L. Harrell, E. W. Seeds and P. C. Goraci.

Omaha (Special).—Maj. Gen. R. H. Van Deman, commanding the 7th Corps Area, has named the following C. M. T. C. team to fire at the National Matches:

From Ft. Leavenworth—M. K. Cannon, 19, Kansas City, Mo.; E. H. Forster, 18, St. Louis; C. E. Gooding, 18, Arkadelphia, Ark., and H. M. Lancaster, 21, Kansas City, Mo.

From Ft. Snelling—W. N. Cory, 20, Kansas City, Mo.; B. M. Luce, 18, Claremont, S. D., and C. W. Olsen, 19, Joplin, Mo.

From Ft. Crook—M. L. Nelson, 17,

Omaha, and T. F. Organ, 17, Omaha.

From Ft. Des Moines—C. W. Nunn, 21, Ogallala, Nebr., and E. L. Stout, 20, Kansas City, Mo.

The eligible list for the Infantry Rifle Team to shoot at Camp Perry was announced at the Chief of Infantry's office this week as follows:

Maj. B. G. Chynoweth, Inf. Bd., Ft. Benning, team captain; Capts. J. P. Lyons, 24th Inf., J. L. Tupper, 24th Inf., K. L. Berry, on D. O. L., at U. of Vt., and Sgts. W. F. Bissenden, 10th Inf., and J. Carlson, 4th Inf., all of whom were on former Infantry teams at Camp Perry; 1st Lt. D. M. Gunn, 17th Inf.; Sgt. S. Bradford, 24th Inf.; Cpl. H. F. Hicks, 29th Inf., C. Risner, 10th Inf., M. L. Moore, 4th Inf., C. L. Umberger, 23rd Inf., and C. W. Willis, 29th Inf.

Speaks on Defense

Morgantown, W. Va. (Special).—Speaking here, Aug. 27, before the state convention of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Representative Frank L. Bowman warned that passive indifference and an over-tolerant attitude toward forces influencing national and international relations are the greatest dangers threatening the stability of America today.

Using as his subject, "The Treason of Tolerance," Mr. Bowman asserted that it is a national virtue of our representative government to be tolerant, but that this virtue has been so repeatedly extolled and praised from the platform and press that our national conscience has become numb and inactive. "We often restrain our loyalty and devotion to the nation in order to be tolerant," he said, "and in a constructive sense this tolerance is treason. It is even more deplorable than an overt act against the government which is specifically classed as treason."

Cites National Defense.

Mr. Bowman explained that apathetic indifference has developed toward internal and external forces affecting the nation, "but no where in our national life is this tolerant attitude more dangerous than in National Defense," he said. "It has resulted in a feeble effort to provide adequate defense, and found America wholly unprepared in the World War in which she was an unwilling participant. Since then a love for peace has led her to advocate complete disarmament of all nations, but she should not leave the nation defenseless while other nations proceed with feverish haste in the development of armaments of war. America may be compelled, as in the World War, to unsheathe her sword."

"When the deliberations of the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921 were reduced to a treaty fixing the ratio of 5-5-3 for the navies of the United States, Great Britain and Japan respectively, it was regarded as the dawn of a new era of peace among the nations of the world. The treaty was in no sense a disarmament agreement. It simply eliminated capital ships, commonly known as battleships, from naval construction, which naval experts had already agreed were too expensive and wholly inadequate to meet the tests of modern and improved naval armaments; and permitted the construction of cruisers and destroyers without limit as to number. It abolished the sword and substituted the saber. It took from the nations of the world the antiquated flintlock, and placed in their hands high-powered rifles, and called the process disarmament.

Was Only A Parity Ratio.

"Actuated by an altruistic desire to promote the cause of world-wide peace, America contended for and advocated partial disarmament of all naval armaments. She won only a parity ratio in capital ships, but was tolerant to the cause of peace and was compelled to make a greater sacrifice than the other nations. America scrapped ships valued at \$175,000,000 and surrendered gracefully the naval supremacy of the sea in the cause of international peace, only to find that her magnanimous spirit resulted in a competitive cruiser program throughout Europe.

"Today Great Britain has 56 modern cruisers with an aggregate of 316,776 tons; Japan has 26 cruisers aggregating 136,415 tons, and the United States has 10 modern cruisers totalling 66,000 tons. These figures do not include cruisers over twenty years of age and regarded as worthless and unfit for warfare by naval experts. Great Britain and the United States are building eight cruisers each, while Japan is constructing six cruisers. Applying the ratio adopted by the Washington Conference for capital ships, Great Britain and the United States would have ten cruisers each, while Japan would be limited to six. Using the small number of cruisers of the United States as a basis for parity at the same ratio of capital ships, Great Britain has 46 modern cruisers that should be scrapped and Japan has 20 that should meet the same fate. It is evident that the spirit of the Washington Disarmament Conference has been violated with impunity in the construction of cruisers."

Tells of Coolidge's Efforts.

Mr. Bowman told of the effort of President Coolidge to call another disarmament conference in 1927, and following his failure, he requested Congress to authorize fifteen additional cruisers. This request was promptly granted by Congress. "As in 1921," he said, "this action on the part of the United States resulted in an apparent

Projectors Purchased

CONTRACTS have been let for the purchase of side film projectors which were described in BuNav Circular Letter 45-29, and the unit cost is \$35.28, the Navy Department announced this week. Projectors will be shortly distributed to those ships that have ordered, and other may get them on receipt of the price. It was stated that while it is early to judge, indications to date are that many ships will find it desirable to have several of these projectors.

The side film, entitled "Watertight Integrity," has been produced following a scenario prepared in the battle fleet, and produced by the Bureau of Navigation in collaboration with the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Photography was done at various locations, chiefly East Coast Navy Yards, and presents the subject very completely, it was stated. The side film has 107 displays and shows why ships must be watertight, how they are made so, how maintained, and the various devices for watertightening necessary openings.

Change Laboratory Name

Ft. Montmouth (Special).—The name of the Radio Laboratory here has been changed to the Signal Corps Laboratory, as the work of the Electrical Laboratory and the Research Laboratory, formerly set up in Washington, D. C., is now conducted here.

desire by foreign nations for a conference pertaining to cruiser strength which is evidenced by the many conferences between Ambassador Dawes of the United States and Premier McDonald of England. Pending the result of these personal conferences the construction of many cruisers in Great Britain and the United States was temporarily suspended. The wisdom of this action by the United States is a matter of conjecture and doubt. If the absolute determination of the United States to pursue its comprehensive naval program with all speed will bring the nations of Europe into a disarmament conference, then the United States would not act the part of wisdom in suspending cruiser construction. However, this action may be predicated on a sincere understanding between the nations preparatory to another disarmament conference of which the public cannot be advised. Let us hope that the proposed disarmament conference will fix and establish a just parity and ratio among the nations of the world not only for cruisers but for all naval armaments.

"Disarmament is the only security against war and the only guarantee for international peace. I recognize the fact that parity which requires the reduction of armaments is a step toward complete disarmament. A reduction in naval armaments rather than an increase in naval strength, is the sublime hope of the world.

Must Meet Foreign Minds.

"At this time, America must not make the fatal mistake of interpreting the ideals and temperaments of foreign nations by our own ethical standards of right and justice. We must meet the foreign minds. Our national experiences have taught us that heretofore we have misunderstood and misinterpreted the national viewpoint of other countries. Hating war, we have been compelled to wage war. But whatever our desires for peace, America must not neglect the duty and responsibility of protecting herself. Unless the nations of Europe agree on the parity of naval armaments which would mean a reduction in naval strength, America should strengthen her national defense."



Enlisted Pay Analyzed

(Please turn to Page 1112.)
more than the Army and Marine Corps
grade for grade as follows:

7th	Same
6th	\$6
5th	\$12
4th	\$6

Equalization by grade seems equitable as the difference in the caliber of the man demanded can be compensated for by Congress by distribution of ratings to the seven pay grades. The Navy and Coast Guard compete against the civilian trades and the merchant marine for various mechanical ratings and for men of the engineering branches and must offer sufficient pay to induce men to enter the Navy or Coast Guard and remain.

A mere equalization of the Army and Marine Corps enlisted pay grades with those of the Navy and Coast Guard would result in no pay increase for the Navy and Coast Guard. To compensate the lower three pay grades where no increases are recommended for the Navy and Coast Guard, after the first year's service (during which the first enlistment outfit supplied by the Government is supposed to last), the Board recommends a \$5 a month clothing allowance be made to all the grades of the five services, such as already pertains to the Army and Marine Corps. Actually, at present, due to this clothing allowance and general advantages as to barracks and facilities, the Army and Marine Corps are compensated in part for their reduced pay. The Board also recommends the first enlistment clothing allowance be increased to \$125 to cover first outfit. It has been inadequate for this purpose in the case of the Navy.

Longevity has been equalized in the report so that while still a maximum total of 25 per cent, the Army and Marine Corps get 10 per cent increase instead of 5 per cent after four years and 5 per cent for each subsequent four years, as the Navy and Coast Guard now get.

Comparable Increases

On a percentage basis the pay increases are comparable to those the officers will receive, but the amounts are of course small by comparison; but certainly they are material to the individuals concerned.

The following table compares the actual base pay increases; longevity increases are not included, nor is the clothing allowance.

Grade.	Present.		Proposed by Board.	
	U.S.N. and C.G.	U.S.A. and U.S.M.C.	Total.	
7.	21	21	21	Plus \$5
6.	36	30	36	a month
5.	54	42	54	clothing
4.	60	54	66	allowance
3.	72	72	84	plus
2.	84	84	99	longevity
1 (Acting).	99	—	120	up to
1.	126	126	150	25 per cent.

In individual cases of specialties, rifle qualifications, target practice ratings, or for certain special or unusual duties, men receive more pay. The Navy mess-cook, for example, or the coxswain of a boat receives \$5 extra a month.

This summarizes the main features. To review them, the lower grades of the Navy and Coast Guard get only \$5 more as a clothing allowance due to the equalization feature, but the Navy grades have been well placed by distribution in pay grades. In the Board's report the higher pay grades are better covered with, for the 4th, a \$6 increase; the 3rd, a \$12 increase; the 2nd, a \$15 increase; the 1st, acting, a \$21 increase; the 1st, regular, a \$24 increase. These increases will assist men who make the Naval Service a career, as they apply on a percentage basis to the 20 or 30 year retirement features. This is a distinct advantage and will be an appreciated one.

Economic Basis.

Comparisons of pay must be made on basis of economic conditions. The five services compete in the open market with other industries for labor. They have a lower pay scale, but offer retirement and a varied career, and to the man who lacks opportunity, a chance to acquire a trade and become economically free.

The operation of the proposed pay scale to individuals would be about as follows:

A boy entering the services for a probationary period of three months in the Navy would receive \$21 a month and his equipment. He is lodged and boarded, and is trained for his Naval career. He is between 17 and 19 years of age. Although removed from home influence, he is supervised by responsible personnel and has medical attention. After three months he would be a seaman, second class, at \$36 a

Motorized March by Inf.

TROOPS as well as equipment were transported in motor vehicles in the march of the 34th Infantry, commanded by Col. A. T. Smith, on August 27 and 28. This was the first Infantry movement so conducted in the United States.

The 34th proceeded on August 28th from Ft. Eustis, its station, to Sandston, Va., a distance of 57 miles, where an overnight camp was made.

All of the new motor equipment so far received and tentatively assigned by the regimental commander for tactical motorization of the communications equipment, auxiliary weapons, regimental equipage and one rifle company was utilized on the trip and comprised the following: One Ford, five Ford touring cars; eighteen Chevrolet cross-country touring cars; nine Chevrolet cross-country cars with light cargo body; fifteen Chevrolet cross-country three-fourth ton trucks; nineteen F. W. D. cross-country one and one-half ton trucks (four wheel drive); two standard "B" tankers, 750 gallons; five motorcycles with side cars (Indian). The remaining rifle companies were convoyed by nine Class "B" (-ton) trucks.

This march was conducted as a practice in convoy discipline; a test of drivers, all of whom were trained within the regiment; and to determine the effect of combining in one command several types of vehicles of different speeds.

Subsequent practices will involve tactical situations, developments and actual tests of the capabilities of the cross-country types of vehicles in maneuver.

month, and at the end of another year usually a seaman, first class, at \$54, with a \$5 a month clothing credit. By the end of four years, he usually would be a petty officer at \$66, \$84 or \$99 a month, plus \$5 clothing allowance. These ratings usually indicate a trade that could be followed outside the Navy. With first enlistment completed, the boy, now 22 to 24 years of age, has to make a decision as to whether to reenlist or adopt a civil calling. Reenlistment means a gratuity of \$160, plus mileage to place of enlistment, and a 10 per cent increase of pay for longevity. Another 4-year enlistment contracted for and completed, the man will have 8 out of 20 years

in for retirement at the age of 26 to 28 years. His pay then should be \$114 to \$173 a month, depending on his petty officer grade, plus the \$5 clothing allowance. If unmarried, this is spending or saving money, as other expenses are negligible and the scale of living requires no side to be kept up. If the man is in the highest rating of chief petty officer, it is customary for these men to voluntarily assess their mess several dollars a month to better their ration. This summarizes the general status of an enlisted man of the Navy as he might operate under the new pay board's scale of pay. The pay in the lower grades is very small in the military services. By comparison with foreign services, it is large. A boy of 18 years of age in civilian life is of little use in a profession and his pay also is small. Actually in the Navy, however, under military supervision, boys of 18 are required to produce and perform, and the Government obtains its value in services received. It is in the nature of training, supervision, medical attendance, development of manhood and physique that the first enlistment man must be viewed. Men who last out their first enlistment are usually good and capable material. In the case of the Navy the adequacy of the pay in relation to the service conditions and offer of a career is best answered by the reenlistment figure. It is about 60 to 70 per cent.

As a last analysis, the enlisted increases are material in the case of the Marine Corps and Army, and nominal in the case of the Navy and Coast Guard, except in first two pay grades. The first two pay grades cover the petty officer specialist and career man, and the increases will be available on his retirement. The Naval and Coast Guard increases are nominal because they have been getting more pay than the Army and Marine Corps.

Journal Observes Birthday

(Continued from First Page.)
are and will be by the whole current of events to correct practical action as to our war establishments, we readily foresee how strong the temptation to a relapse will be,—how strong will be the attempts, through the machinery of partisan politics, operating on the passions and interests of men quick to forget the lesson when the immediate material occasion is removed. While battles in the field go on, therefore, there is no need for a battle for the Army itself. The United States Army and Navy Journal is designed as an arena on which this contest may be fought. We shall bring what strength we can, entrenched behind what we believe to be impregnable positions, to the service of this cause. We believe in the Army. We believe it is a necessity to the Nation. This does not mean, perchance, that we favor bloated and expensive war establishments or a huge standing army. What is important is that the spirit and temper of the Nation be right on these great questions. This is the one paramount aim of this Journal."

How true was this forecast of a "strong temptation to a relapse" and of men "quick to forget the lesson when the immediate material occasion is removed" three wars have demonstrated. And despite the valiant efforts of those who fought for the enactment of the National Defense Act to forestall such a relapse in this era we today are repeating history.

In the last year, as in the sixty-five previous years the *Army and Navy Journal* has presented to its readers impartial and accurate accounts of all important activities and legislation affecting the Services. It has adhered to the policy enunciated in its initial issue—"directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of public service in all its departments." It has fought, and is continuing to fight, for adequate forces and for the proper maintenance of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard and their civilian components, the National Guard, Naval Militia, Organized Reserves, Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve.

The prestige of the *Journal* has well been illustrated by the degree of authoritativeness attributed to it by disinterested individuals and the press of the Nation. Within the past few months alone it has been quoted on the first page of the New York World as the "Spokesman of the Services since 1863," the New York Times has quoted its articles as has the Washington Post, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Milwaukee, Wis., Sentinel, the Literary Digest, the Boston Transcript and a host of other large and influential publications.

The record made by the *Journal* in its 65 years of accomplishment for the Services is unequalled. Achievements of previous years include the arrangements for raising \$1,500,000 for the pay of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in 1876-1877 when Congress refused to vote appropriations; the raising of a relief fund for the widows and orphans of the 7th Cavalry casualties at the battle of Little Big Horn, \$14,000 being collected in a few weeks; the securing of State laws in New York and other States to protect officers and men of the National Guard on riot duty from "civil or criminal liability" while performing their sworn duty.

Of timely interest, with the approach of the National Matches, is the formation of the National Rifle Association in the *Army and Navy Journal* office in 1871. In 1927, the *Army and Navy Journal* contributed to a fund raised to send a U. S. team to the International Rome Shoot and has continued its interest in promoting rifle practice.

Authoritative discussion of the Geneva Arms Parley were a great factor in wielding public opinion and disclosing the pitfalls set by other nations in an effort to force reduction of U. S. naval strength.

In the coming session of Congress, the *Army and Navy Journal* will maintain the high standard set in previous years and will furnish its readers with the latest information on all vital Service developments. Signed discussions by leading legislators on the Military and Naval Committees, pertinent discussion of pending legislation, disclosures of action contemplated in Congress on Service measures, are among the news features which the *Army and Navy Journal* will present exclusively to its readers.

Army Officers Retired

THE War Department has announced recently the retirements and coming retirements of the following officers:

Col. J. P. Hains, C. A. G.; Col. A. N. McClure, Q. M. C.; Col. A. A. Starbird, G. S. C. (F. A.); Lt. Col. H. Graham, A. C.; Maj. T. C. Fain (Inf.), Philippine Scouts; Capt. N. J. Thorud, Q. M. C., and Capt. W. L. Granberry, Jr., J. A. G. D.

Col. Hains was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 23, 1865, and was appointed to the Military Academy, June 14, 1885. He was made an additional second lieutenant, 1st Artillery, June 12, 1889; 2nd lieutenant, 3rd Artillery, Dec. 16, 1890; 1st lieutenant of Artillery, June 17, 1897; captain, Artillery, Feb. 28, 1901; major, C. A. C., Dec. 27, 1907. He served as Paymaster from Jan. 21, 1908, to Jan. 20, 1912. He was appointed colonel, Aug. 22, 1916. Col. Hains is a graduate of the Army War College, Artillery School, and Naval War College, and holds a Silver Star Citation.

Col. McClure was born in Kentucky, April 20, 1874. He also received an appointment to the Military Academy from Kentucky, June 15, 1895. He was made 2nd lieutenant of Infantry, Feb. 15, 1899, and was transferred to Cavalry, June 15, 1900. He again was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, March 3, 1921, and was appointed colonel, Aug. 1, 1923. He holds two Silver Star Citations, and is a graduate of the Mounted Service School.

Col. Starbird was born in Maine, July 15, 1875, and was appointed to the military service from Maine as second lieutenant of Artillery, July 9, 1898. He served in all ranks to include that of colonel, which he attained July 1, 1920. He is a graduate of the Army War College, Army Staff College, Artillery School and honor graduate of the Army School of the Line. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Lt. Col. Graham was born in Ohio, Feb. 16, 1874. He served as private and corporal in Co. D, 12th Infantry, from June 16, 1899, to Sept. 29, 1900. He was appointed 2nd lieutenant of Infantry, Sept. 1, 1900, 1st lieutenant, March 29, 1904; captain, Sept. 13, 1914; major, July 1, 1920, and transferred to Air Service, Aug. 11, 1920. He was appointed lieutenant colonel, July 1, 1920. He was a graduate of the Air Service Tactical School in 1924.

Maj. Fain was born in Texas, June 22, 1880. He served as private, corporal, sergeant and -st sergeant with Co. D, 6th Inf., from Feb. 14, 1899, to Feb. 13, 1902, and from May 8, 1902, to Oct. 20, 1908. He was appointed 2nd lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, Sept. 29, 1908. During the World War he served as captain and lieutenant colonel. He was honorably discharged, Dec. 19, 1918, and was appointed major, July 1, 1920.

Capt. Thorud was born in Norway, Oct. 17, 1875. He entered the military service from Massachusetts and served as private, corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant, squadron sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant, Post Noncommissioned Staff, Troop D, of the 6th Cavalry from May 4, 1897, to Oct. 3, 1917. He was made captain, Quartermaster Section, O. R. C., Aug. 15, 1917, and served in the Quartermaster Corps during the World War as major. He was appointed captain Aug. 10, 1923.

Capt. Granberry was born in Tennessee, July 19, 1898, and entered the services from that State. He served with the Tennessee National Guard as 1st lieutenant and captain from June 22, 1916, to April 12, 1917. He was appointed major, J. A. G. Sec. O. R. C., Nov. 19, 1917. On July 1, 1920, he was appointed captain. He received an A. B. degree at Princeton University and an LL.B. degree at Vanderbilt University in Tennessee.

U. S. S. B. SELLS SHIP

The Shipping Board has authorized the sale of the S. S. Ceraldo to Emile Stray of Norway for the sum of \$30,000 cash with privilege of transfer to Norwegian registry. The Board authorized sale of the S. S. Cedar Springs to Paul Hansen of Norway for the sum of \$31,000 cash with similar privilege of transfer.

The contract of sale in each case provides that the purchaser shall not operate the vessel to or from any United States port for a period of five years, excepting for one outbound cargo of coal, grain or scrap iron. The ships are Lake-built types of approximately 3,600 deadweight tons each. They have been in lay-up for more than eight years.

Cruiser Views Exchanged

(Continued from First Page.)
nothing concrete has been reported accomplished, officialdom is still reporting "satisfactory progress."

One of the outstanding features of prior discussions had been the official stress in Washington laid on the relative unimportance of the small cruiser. In high circles they are constantly being referred to as "police boats," "purely defensive ships" and other designations that tend to create the impression in the public mind that it is of comparatively unimportant if the British are left with a marker superiority in this type of ship. The natural supposition is that the way is being paved for an agreement that will recognize the British claims for special consideration in their cruiser tonnage.

That such an agreement would be foredoomed to failure when it comes up for Senate approval seems a foregone conclusion. It would mark a complete reversal of the attitude of the American Government under the last administration and would fail to carry out the accepted American principle of equality on the seas.

Fallacies Are Apparent.

The fallacy of the arguments being advanced are apparent to the initiated, however plausible they may appear to others. One has merely to recall that the German Cruiser Emden, one of these so-called little cruisers of only 3,600 tons, during her war-time rampage on the seas lasting seven weeks, sank twenty-three ships almost completely demoralizing commerce before she was run down and sunk by the Australian Cruiser Sydney. For a purely "defensive type" she made a great record on the offensive.

This supplies irrefutable evidence of the menace of fast cruisers, large or small, in war operations and the importance of running them down as speedily as possible. This can be done only with cruisers because battleships are too slow and other types too weak. It is obvious that in the case of the American Navy with its wide expanses of seas to be covered and its lack of adequate bases the 10,000-ton cruisers are essential for this, as well as other reasons. By a logical process of reasoning therefore it could just as well be argued that our eight-inch gun cruisers are "defensive types" as they are necessary to defend our commerce against the small raiding cruisers, particularly if these cruisers are a part of a navy with bases scattered all over the world.

Coolidge Understated Case.

When President Coolidge in his famous Armistice Day speech, which was widely heralded as sterling Americanism, said "When the British present legislation is carried out they would have 68 cruisers. When ours is carried out we would have 40." He understated the case. Many of the cruisers carried on our list at that time were virtually obsolete and this has been since recognized by the action taken to dispose of the 21 older ships, many of which should have been out of commission years ago.

From the British viewpoint while the necessity for a large number of small cruisers for patrol and police duties is being stressed, the vital importance of this type against hostile submarine operations is never for a moment overlooked. This brought about a major portion of the debate during the Washington Conference and figured largely in England's unabated attempts to limit or abolish the submarine.

Futility therefore of attempting to eliminate the demands of France and Italy in expecting Great Britain to offer a compromise in cruisers that will enable us to have parity without a building program that would go even beyond the fifteen cruisers now authorized, seems very apparent. Both these countries resented being relegated to a back seat then and there seems little prospect now that they would consent to similar treatment.

Discussions Educational.

The long-drawn out discussions over naval limitation and particularly the frank and open discussion in Congress over the cruiser bill has educated not only Congress but the public and it would appear now that the administration hope for a successful agreement that would get final approval is dependent in the final analysis upon getting the MacDonald Government to make concessions that, under existing conditions, appear to be beyond its power.

Should it eventually prove possible there seems little doubt that any fair and equitable agreement, giving the United States even approximate equality on the seas would be welcomed by the public. Public sentiment here and abroad is back of the attempts to reach a compromise that will end the new building rivalry but practical difficulties beset these efforts that seem insurmountable.

Aeronautical Notes

CHANGES in the air commerce regulations, effective September 1, will include a provision that a transport pilot shall not carry persons or property for hire or reward in licensed aircraft other than in those types and within those classes specified in his license. Airplanes will be divided into 12 different classes and transport pilots may be licensed to fly one or more of the 12.

A statement issued by Maj. Clarence M. Young, assistant Secretary of Commerce, explaining the new regulations, said in part:

"Under the new regulations, a transport pilot may operate any type of licensed aircraft but shall not carry persons or property for hire or reward in licensed aircraft other than in those types and within those classes specified in his license. Each transport pilot, moreover, must demonstrate his ability to navigate licensed aircraft of one or more of the 12 different classes.

Existing regulations which were promulgated in 1926 authorized pilots holding the Government's transport license to operate any type or size of aircraft. In consequence, it was possible for an airman to obtain full authorization to pilot any type of licensed airplane by demonstrating his competency in flying in a single type for that time commercial aircraft were much more similar in type. Aircraft in general use at the present time differ widely from the types operating a few years ago and therefore require a greater degree of specialization in the flying of particular types. Obviously, the pilot who has had experience flying only small single-engine open cockpit plane is not necessarily qualified to operate a 15,000-pound tri-motored cabin type transport plane.

The new regulations require also that every transport pilot pass a practical flight test which thoroughly demonstrates his flying proficiency. In addition to executing normal take-offs and landings, he must be able—from an altitude of 1,500 feet, with engine throttled, to make a complete 360-degree turn and land normally with his wheels touching the ground in front of and within 200 feet of a designated mark. He must also be able to execute in like manner a 180-degree turn from a 1,000-foot altitude; to execute a series of five gentle figure-8 turns and three steep "eights" from 800 to 1,000 feet, respectively; and spiral in one direction from 2,000 feet to a similar landing.

Another requirement is that the transport pilot demonstrate his ability to fly in emergency maneuvers—such as spins, side slips, climbing turns, recoveries from stalls and any others which the Secretary of Commerce deems necessary.

In addition he must be proficient at cross-wind, take-offs and landings. He must be able to fly a triangular or rectangular course of at least 100 miles and land again at the place of his take-off, within not more than five hours, including two obligatory landings not at point of departure, when craft must come to complete rest. This test, for which the course will be designated and applicant furnished with route information by the Department's examiner at time of departure, may be omitted upon presentation of satisfactory proof that the applicant has engaged in solo cross-country flights a distance of at least 100 miles within the past year."

The Bureau of Standards in cooperation with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has started experiments looking toward the perfection of a liquid for aircraft instruments.

At present, it is pointed out, damping liquids are used in aircraft compasses and lateral inclinometers. Artificial horizons of the bubble type depend for their operation on liquids having the same characteristics which are important in a damping liquid.

After giving due consideration to the factors of invariability with time, low volatility, constancy of index of refraction and transparency for varying temperatures in the choice of the liquids, data was obtained on the freezing point and on the viscosity in the temperature range—20 degrees C. of 30 degrees C. The latter property is of primary importance in the selection of a damping liquid.

The freezing point of the liquids should be—40 degrees C. or lower since aircraft instruments may be subjected to low temperatures during the ordinary operation of aircraft.

Measurements of the viscosity were made on solutions of animal, vegetable, and mineral oils in xylene, glycerin in alcohol, and other solutions. Data were obtained for individual liquids and solutions in an effort to find those with a viscosity higher than 0.025 poise at 25 degrees C. which are usable at temperature down to—40 degrees C.

Supply Corps Notes

OFFICERS of the Supply Corps and pay clerks of the Navy will change stations and duties as follows:

Capt. D. C. Crowell, just completing a tour on the Asiatic Station, is being ordered to return to the United States, with permission to visit Europe en route. Comdr. R. K. Van Mater, from the Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, to Supply Officer, USS Saratoga, as the relief of Comdr. C. E. Parsons. Comdr. C. E. Parsons from Supply Officer, USS Saratoga, to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif. Lt. C. W. Brown from USS Chaumont to the Eleventh Naval District on Nov. 1. Lt. R. R. Blaisdell to Commissary Store, Navy Yard, Boston, as the relief of Lt. L. A. Dyckman. Lt. Dyckman will report at the Boston Navy Yard for duty. Lt. L. A. Williams from USS Melville to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., on Nov. 1. Lt. E. H. Bradley from USS Colorado to Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif., on Nov. 1. Lt. J. H. E. Everett to Disbursing Officer, Naval Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, relieving Lt. H. M. Mason for duty as Supply Officer, USS Ogalla, Nov. 1. Lt. H. F. Hake from USS New Mexico to Commissary Officer, Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H. Lt. C. A. Miley to USS Hannibal on Nov. 1.

Lt. C. T. Flannery from Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H., to USS Lexington. Lt. W. W. Wise, just completing a cruise in the Asiatic, to duty in the Disbursing Office, Navy Yard, New York. Lt. C. E. Kastenbein from Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, to duty in the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif. Lt. G. Bruda from Navy Yard, New York, to Commissary Store, 15th Naval District. Lt. R. H. Lenson from Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., to the USS Lexington. Ens. J. S. Bierer from duty under instruction, USS Utah, to duty as Assistant for Disbursing, USS Vestal, relieving Lt. H. R. Lehmann, to treatment, Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I. Ens. Vernon Dorich from duty under instruction, USS Maryland, to the course of instruction at the Quartermaster Corps Subsistence School, Chicago, Ill. Pay Clk. C. A. Anderson from USS Antares to duty Receiving Ship, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Pay Clk. J. W. Thomas, USN, from USS Pennsylvania to duty in the Disbursing Office, Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.

NAVY HAS AIR EXHIBIT.

A three-plane formation, composed of Assistant Secretary of the Navy David S. Ingalls, in a single-seater F4B-plane; Rear Adm. Moffett, in an O2U-plane, and Lt. Comdr. Robert P. Morton, Jr., aide to Secretary Ingalls, in another O2U-plane flew to Dayton, Ohio, on Aug. 25, to meet the Navy's fighting squadron from the west coast. The three planes led the Navy's contingent to the air races at Cleveland, where the Navy has an exhibition various types of planes and aviation equipment.

EXTEND AVIATION COURSES.

In addition to the regular brief course in aviation which is given in the senior of the Naval R. O. T. C. course, a special course in aviation has been established in the Department of Naval Science and Tactics at the Universities of California and Washington, and the Georgia School of Technology, it was stated by the Navy Department this week.

This course is primarily designed to prepare students for entrance into the Naval Aviation Reserve. Students who satisfactorily complete the course and are physically qualified will be given the usual elimination training, followed by flight training at Pensacola.

for 10 cents from the Superintendent of Documents.

The object of the investigation was to find a liquid or liquids which had a high viscosity at about 25 degrees C. and small temperatures coefficient of viscosity. A criterion for comparing the liquids in this respect is arbitrarily selected as the temperature at which the kinematic viscosity is five times that at—30 degrees C. For most purposes this fixes the lower temperature limit of usefulness. No liquids with an absolute viscosity greater than 0.05 poise at 25 degrees C. were found for which this temperature is much below—20 degrees C. and none of absolute viscosity of about 0.025 poise with this temperature below—40 degrees C.

Further work is being carried on, first, in extending the lower temperature limit of the data to—50 degrees C. and lower, and second, in obtaining data on promising liquids and solutions in an effort to find those with a viscosity higher than 0.025 poise at 25 degrees C. which are usable at temperature down to—40 degrees C.

Radio Notes

Radio stations not permitted to transmit upon high frequency are expected to be worked upon the assigned low or intermediate frequency, according to a statement made by the Naval Communications division of the Navy Department in a communications bulletin issued this week.

Instances have been noted in which a traffic station, which is assigned only low or intermediate frequencies, has worked or has been worked upon high frequency, it was stated. For instance, for Washington to use high frequency to Charleston, even to send blind, would defeat the purpose of the frequency allocation plan.

The 1929 International Ice Patrol was discontinued on August 3, by direction of Coast Guard Headquarters. The cruise was started on April 1. The Commandant, Coast Guard, has expressed his appreciation of the fine spirit of cooperation on the part of Naval Communications.

The State Department has reported a great reduction in the number of garbles in code messages between Washington and the Far East. This is gratifying and the Director of Naval Communications looks for continued improvement, it was stated this week.

A saving totalling \$36,003.32 was effected in the July business of the War Department net, which handled 17,612 messages or 688,456 words, valued at \$23,015, for the month. The Corps Area net handled 37,944 messages or 1,661,651 words, valued at \$38,739.44, during the same period. The War Department Message Center handled 15,816 messages or 657,723 words by radio, and by radio, leased wire and telegraph combined, 25,723 messages or 1,001,903 words.

Comptroller's Decision

A-27489. Standard Construction Contract—Liquidated Damages—War Department.

Where a contract for building construction work at an Army camp provides for the deduction of liquidated damages, at a specific rate for each calendar day of delay in completion of the work contracted for, excepting from causes stipulated therein as excusable, and it is established that there was a delay in completion of the work resulting from discontinuance thereof on account of heavy and unusual rainfall and severe weather conditions, which were among the excepted causes, the contractor is entitled to remission of the liquidated damages charged for the period of such delay.

A-28256. (S) Private property destroyed in war.

There is no legal liability on the United States to pay claimants, even though friendly, when they are domiciled in enemy territory and their property therein destroyed in connection with bombardment of the enemy. Such loss resulted from an act of war for which there is no legal liability on the United States to reimburse claimants for the value of the property lost in such bombardment.

A-28271. (S) Traveling expenses—Car fare at official station—Panama Canal Inspectors.

Where an inspector receives an assignment to make an inspection before reporting at his office the next working day, he is not entitled to car fare from his residence to such place of inspection but is entitled to car fare from that place to his office if official business requires him to report there.

Where an inspector is sent from his office to place of inspection during office hours so that upon completion he returns directly to his residence, no car fare for the trip to his residence is authorized. The inspector is entitled to car fare from his office to place of inspection but not from the latter place to his residence.

In a case in which the residence of an inspector is also his office any expense incurred by him in going to and from that place to places of inspection for reimbursement except for the first trip out and the last trip in each day.

SAMUEL T. ANSELL**Attorney at Law**

Transportation Building,
17th and "H" Streets,
Washington, D. C.

Attention to legal matters of all
the Services, including the Settlemen
of Estates and Claims.

POLO TOURNAMENT SLATE OUT.
Governors Island (*Special*).—Col. W. V. Morris, Cav., polo representative on the staff of Maj. Gen. H. E. Ely, this week announced the schedule for the 2nd Corps Area polo tournament. It is:

Game No. 1, Sept. 1, 1st Div. vs. 101st Cav., N. Y. N. G.; No. 2, Sept. 2, Governors Island vs. 112th F. A., N. J. N. G.; No. 3, Sept. 7, West Point vs. Essex Troop, N. J. N. G.; No. 4, Sept. 8, exhibition match; No. 5, Sept. 14, Princeton University vs. 105th F. A., N. Y. N. G.; No. 6, Sept. 15, winner of Game No. 1 vs. winner of No. 2; No. 7, Sept. 18, exhibition match; No. 8, Sept. 21, winner of Game No. 4 vs. winner of No. 5; No. 9, Sept. 22, Organized Reserves vs. Madison Barracks; No. 10, Sept. 23, winner of No. 6 vs. winner of No. 8, and No. 11, Sept. 29, winner of No. 9 vs. winner of No. 10.

Games resulting from the draw, Col. Morris declared, should furnish a class of polo superior to any seen since the 2nd Corps Area championship tournament became an annual feature of Army polo in 1926. He pointed out that the present season is the first in several years that the Army Central Polo Committee has centered its efforts in developing new blood within the Army ranks.

This followed as a result of England's declining an invitation from the Secretary of War early this year to send a British Army team here for a renewal of the picturesque international military series. The United States Army abandoned its yearly concentration of high goal Army players at Mitchel Field, and instead of pointing for the Open Championships the Army Central Polo Committee encouraged play in all Army posts with a view to bringing out a new crop of poloists.

The consequent widening of Army polo activities has heightened the general tone of polo in the Army, Col. Morris said, and the improvement, already noticeable in the preliminary training of many of the teams preparing for the Corps Area tourney, undoubtedly will be reflected in their performances on the field when the championship play gets under way.

SHOW TEAM TAKES 8 FIRSTS.
Syracuse, N. Y. (*Special*).—The U. S. Army Horse Show Team, in the first two days of the Syracuse Horse Show this week took eight firsts, four seconds, five thirds and three fourths.

ANOTHER ARMY GOLF TOURNEY.
Open to golfers of the Organized Reserve or the National Guard as well as to officers of the Regular Army, a tournament to pick the two best military golfers in New York State, New Jersey and Delaware, will be held September 4 at the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I. The two high men will represent the 2nd Corps Area in the Army's national tourney at Washington, D. C., later in the month.

HITS PACIFISTS.
The importance of an adequate national defense was emphasized by Lt. James T. Howard, U. S. A., Retired, general manager of the Maddux Hotels Company, in an address delivered before the members of the Washington Exchange Club, at a recent luncheon in Washington, D. C. Lt. Howard spoke under the auspices of the National Patriotic Council, substituting for Maj. H. C. Maddux, who was obliged to be out of the city.

Taking as his subject "The Importance of Aviation in National Defense," Lt. Howard felicitated the 850 Exchange Clubs throughout the nation, and the Washington Exchange Club in particular, "for the magnificent work they are doing looking toward the strengthening of the national defense, as you and they prosecute vigorously your campaign for the marking of transcontinental and interstate aviation routes, and the establishment of municipal airports throughout the nation."

Lt. Howard was particularly vehement in denouncing the professional pacifists. "There are those white-livered jelly-fish among our citizenry," declared the speaker, "who would destroy the institution which our forefathers have handed down to us and entrusted to our care and keeping. They would annihilate the Army and the Navy and render our beloved land impotent in the event of danger. We pray God there may never be another conflict of arms in which this country is to be engaged, but if we read history right, and correctly interpret the selfish designs of men and of nations, war has not yet been relegated completely to the limbo of the forgotten. But the very presence of an adequate national defense will go far indeed toward preserving the peace of our nation."

SERVICE SPORT NEWS

NAVY GRID HOPES HIGH.
Annapolis (*Special*).—The outlook is for an unusually powerful and well-trained line for the football eleven at the Naval Academy this season, in spite of the loss, by graduation, of two such fine players as Eddie Burke, guard, and Doc Wilson, tackle.

All the other regulars with substitutes and recruits from the plebe squad of last year are also available, and there is reason to believe that the line will be as strong as last year, with a better lot of reserve material.

Hughes, last year's capable center, has another year, while Leeper, who made a good impression last season, his first on the varsity squad, is also at hand. There are several other centers from the varsity and plebe squads of last season.

Swan, Chapple, Westhofen, Eddy and Black are substitute guards of last season still on hand, and Capt. Koepke is, of course, expected to hold his guard position, as he did so acceptably last year.

Bob Bowstrom, the big punting tackle, is not likely to be displaced on the left side of the line, but there is a big fight for the position vacated by Doc Wilson. Gray, Crinkley and Greathouse, oarsmen and weighing over 190 pounds each, are the leading candidates for the place.

However, the plebe squad of last season was particularly rich in tackles, and all of these will be able to try for the varsity this season. The list includes Bryan, Chambers, Shelton, and Fox, youths who are well equipped for the tackle position.

Naval coaches believe that the squad has a real aspirant for All-America honors in Leo Crane, who came to the front as an end toward the latter part of last season.

9th C. A. TRAINS FOR FOOTBALL.
Presidio of San Francisco (*Special*).—The West Coast Army Football Team, better known on the Pacific Coast as the "Jarheads," rang the welcome bell for the opening of the 1929 campaign, the toughest in their five years' experience, on August 5, with over eighty grid stalwarts reporting from all over the 9th Corps Area to Lt. A. W. Farwick, this year's Head Coach, and one of the Army's best known football stars.

The opening game of the 1929 season finds the soldiers pitted against Pop Warner's Leland Stanford Crew on September 21, at Palo Alto and the Army authorities are losing no time in getting their charges whipped into shape for the opening stanza. Only a dozen of last year's first string men are returned for duty with the squad this year and the coaches find themselves faced with the task of completely rebuilding the service team, which has for its season classic the annual Armistice Day encounter with the Navy of the Pacific Coast, to be played this year at the Berkeley Memorial Stadium.

Lt. Farwick, was playing assistant coach of last year with the West Coast team and is to be assisted this year by five other officers. From the Infantry School Capt. A. R. Mackenzie comes as backfield coach. Another backfield coach is Lt. E. K. Wright, of the 4th Infantry, at Ft. George Wright. Lt. W. E. (Woppy) White, A. C., comes from March Field to assist with the coaching, in charge of the ends.

Capt. E. K. Meredith, Inf. (DOL), is now the Corps Area Athletic Officer, and manager of this year's West Coast team.

This year is the most ambitious of all seasons for the soldiers of the West Coast. After five years of steady plugging they have reached a point where they are playing the first class varsity teams of the Pacific Coast. High lights of the season, in addition to the opener with Stanford are, St. Mary's, Santa Clara, the West Coast Marines, St. Ignatius, the Olympic Club, and Gonzaga.

Five games are played away from home, three in Los Angeles, one in Spokane, and one in Palo Alto. Ten games in all are on the menu, on consecutive weeks ending running from September 21 to November 28.

The complete schedule is:
Sept. 21, Leland Stanford, at Stanford; Sept. 28, St. Mary's, at Kezar Stadium; Oct. 6, St. Ignatius, at Kezar Stadium; Oct. 12, Gonzaga, at Spokane; Oct. 20, West Coast Marines, at Los Angeles; Oct. 27, L. A. Firemen, at Los Angeles; Nov. 2, Santa Clara, at Kezar Stadium; Nov. 11, Navy, at Berkeley Mem. Stadium; Nov. 17, Olympic Club, at Kezar Stadium; Nov. 28, L. A. Town Club, at Pasadena Rose Bowl (pending).

Service Polo

PICTURESQUE and historic Governors Island, where the best horsemen among Army officers of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware are to vie in the military polo championship tournament, will attract an impressive gathering of society, official, and business notables tomorrow as the fours of the 1st Division, U. S. Army, and the 101st Cavalry, New York National Guard, meet in the opening match.

Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commanding general of the 2nd Corps Area, has announced the largest list of boxholders which has ever marked society's attendance at these annual championships. (They are listed in our personal columns.)

Besides the unusually numerous and distinguished throngs of society folk forecast by the heavy advance sale, the coming matches will also be notable both for the number of military organizations entered and for the high class of competition in prospect. Ten teams, representing Regular Army, National Guard and Officers' Reserve Corps units of the 2nd Corps Area, have entered the tournament, and the championship play will continue until September 29.

PERRY ASPIRANTS TUTORED.

CAMP PERRY (*Special*).—The preliminary Small Arms Firing School opened on August 26 under the direction of Capt. Walter B. Layman, Inf., and seven assistants, all from the Infantry School at Ft. Benning. Here all those who had not already completed the course received several days of intensive instruction in all phases of marksmanship before being allowed to take their places on the two-mile firing line.

The school, with a staff of eight directors and 90 instructors, opened with an enrollment of 1,500 students. Assistant directors were Capts. A. W. Jones, L. C. Beebe, J. T. Zellars, Paul Steele, S. H. Negrette and J. F. Strain, and 1st Lt. Faye Smith.

The Small Arms Firing School is a unique institution in that it has the direct support of the War Department. All competitors who arrive for the matches are required to attend the school for one week preceding the formal opening of the matches. Police officers from the largest cities in the country, although reputed marksmen, receive instruction in the elementary use of the weapon, which they will use on the firing line when the program of events gets under way. Regular Army officers, who have qualified as expert riflemen for years, are also required to receive elementary instruction from brother officers, detailed as instructors in the school.

All phases of marksmanship, from the simple sighting and aiming drills to the actual firing of the weapons are included in the course. Riflemen are taught how to clean their rifle properly, how to adjust their slings so that the rifle may be held properly, how to make windage adjustment, the use of the telescope and score book, in fact all phases of rifle marksmanship. Pistol marksmen are given as thorough a course.

Every student receives individual attention.

The Police School, a division of the Small Arms Firing School, has become a regular adjunct of the National Matches. This school is under the direct supervision of Capt. Strain and Lt. Smith. Included in the course will be boxing, rough-and-tumble fighting, disarming, gas instruction and jiu-jitsu. The instruction in the latter will be given by Lt. Smith, who has studied the art in the Far East. A unique feature of this school is the surprise pistol range where targets appear at unexpected times, and from locations unknown to the police officer, who with drawn pistol simulates a pistol fight with bandits.

The Junior Rifle Corps Schools, under the direct supervision of Capt. Zellars, is a most popular division of the Small Arms Firing School this year. Boys and girls, ranging in ages from 12 years to 18 years, attend this school.

The school is part of a great movement fostered by the War Department to maintain this country in its time-honored position of "a nation accustomed to the use of arms." It aims to turn out graduates who can return to their homes and act as instructors of those who have not been able to attend the school and the matches. Aside from its recognized value as a measure of national defense the art of marksmanship develops hard muscles, steady nerves and coordination between eye and hand.

SERVICE POLO.

Brooklyn (*Special*).—That the veteran riders of the 101st Cavalry polo team will be serious contenders in the coming 2nd Corps Area military polo tournament at Governors Island is the opinion expressed by observers of military polo in the Metropolitan district.

The Brooklyn National Guardsmen have a well balanced team, the members of which have been playing together for several years. Kornblum, Wilson, Wallace and Thornberg have carried the blue jerseys to victory over many other teams and were in 1927 the winners in this same tournament. The team carries a total of four goals handicap, but the team play of the combination is worth much more, it was stated.

Their victory on August 25 over the 1st Division team, itself a strong outfit, was pointed out as substantiation of this theory. The 1st Division had to spot the 101st Cavalry three goals in a six-chukker game, and the 101st won by a score of 7 to 5.

Ft. McPherson (*Special*).—Bitterly fighting for six thrilling chukkers the Horse Guards and Fort McPherson resumed their series at the Fort on August 25 with the former four coming from behind to win, 7 to 6, giving the Guards their fourth straight win over the soldiers.

Ft. Riley (*Special*).—The first annual Junior Polo Tournament began here on August 25, and will continue through September 7. The 9 teams entered have been divided into 2 brackets; 4 teams competing in the high goal bracket and 5 in the low goal. Winners in the high and low goal brackets will compete for the Junior Championship. A consolation tournament will be played in conjunction with the others.

The purpose of the tournament is to give junior players an opportunity to gain tournament experience and to develop material for the Cav. School and Regimental first teams.

The teams entered are: Upper Bracket—Bronchos (13th Cav.), Bluebirds (Academic Div.), the 9th Cav., Tyros (2nd Cav.). Lower Bracket—Shamrocks (2nd Cav.), Cayuses (13th Cav.), Yellowjackets (Freebooters), Orioles and Swans (both 2nd Cav.).

COAST GUARD IN REGATTA.

Assignment of boats of the United States Coast Guard in connection with the revival of the President's Cup Regatta, to be held here September 13 and 14, was announced on August 24 by the Chesapeake and Potomac Power Boat Association, sponsors.

Rear Adm. F. C. Billard, commandant of the Coast Guard, has designated Comdr. C. H. Jones to serve as liaison officer between the Coast Guard and the local regatta committee.

In designating Comdr. Jones to work with the local committee, Adm. Billard promised the fullest cooperation in making the regatta a success for those who participate in the score of races and a pleasant entertainment for spectators.

Comdr. Jones, who is working on elaborate plans for the work of the Coast Guard in connection with the regatta, declared that all boats of the service necessary to the proper handling of the Coast Guard's part in the affair will be on hand.

Notable among the boats which the guard has already arranged to send for the regatta are the cutters Mendota, Manning and Apache. These are the three largest craft detailed for this special duty.

In addition Comdr. Jones announced that he has already completed arrangements for the detailing to the regatta of two 36-foot boats, four 75-foot boats, and one 125-foot boat.

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OBITUARIES

Announcement of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office, Army and Navy Journal, Architects Building, Washington, D. C.

SENATOR LAWRENCE DAVIS TYS
SON, of Tennessee, died at a sanatorium near Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24, 1929. Funeral services were held at St. John's Episcopal Church, Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1929.

Senator Tyson was born in Greenville, N. C., July 4, 1861, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lawrence Tyson. He was a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1883, serving in the Army until April 15, 1896. He was appointed by President McKinley as colonel, 6th U. S. Vol. Infantry, May 20, 1898 and served in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American War. He was mustered out March 15, 1899, and served as brigadier general and inspector general on the staff of the governor of Tennessee from 1902 to 1906. He was appointed brigadier general, National Army, Aug. 5, 1917, and appointed commander, 59th Brigade, 30th Div., was commander of brigade with British at Ypres and Lys Canal sector, later at breaking of Hindenburg line at Bellcourt and Nauroy in the Somme sector, and was discharged on April 15, 1919. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for extraordinary conduct during the war." He was elected U. S. Senator for term 1925-31. Senator Tyson was a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington.

Moseley's Post Significant

THE assignment of Brig. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, of the First Cavalry Division, to the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, signals the first major step in a general reorganization of the business department of the Army.

It is the first time since the office of the assistant secretary was set up by the national defense act that an executive with the rank of general officer has been assigned to that duty. However the duties of that office have become so numerous that should the assistant secretary himself strive to go into all the numerous details involved in the administration of his office he would have little time to consider the broad and general aspect of his field, the contemplation and knowledge of which is the chief function of a responsible head.

Duties of Assistant.

The national defense act sets forth that the assistant secretary "shall be charged with the supervision of the procurement of all military supplies and other business of the War Department pertaining thereto and the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of material and industrial organizations essential to war-time needs."

"Under the direction of the Secretary of War," the act specifies, "chiefs of branches of the Army charged with the procurement of supplies for the Army shall report direct to the assistant Secretary of War regarding all matters of procurement."

Thus, with seven supply branches under his supervision as far as procurement is concerned, the assistant secretary has a good morning's work cut out for him if he does nothing else but conduct the normal, routine conferences once a day. Then, in the absence of the Secretary there devolves upon him a multitude of duties which must be expedited. With the coming of an aid with the rank of a general officer the Assistant Secretary will be enabled to turn over to him a great bulk of these conferences and leave himself more free for the consideration of important problems.

Qualifications Studied.

The selection of Gen. Moseley was made after a great deal of consideration. Although he is a line officer he is one whose talents and past experiences made him stand out in the minds of those whose object was to secure an able and sympathetic aid for the assistant secretary.

Gen. Moseley was the author of the Chamberlin Bill for universal military service in 1916. In 1918 he was ap-

(Continued from First Page.)
C. of E. Decisions

general was ignored in the drawing up of the 1922 pay schedule and has not since been provided for there is no precedent under the present scheme for paying him. And also inasmuch as he is not legally any longer a major general it is construed that he can not receive the retired pay of that grade. So the problem was submitted to the Comptroller General at whose office it was said yesterday that the decision is nearly ready and probably will be sent to the War Department Monday or Tuesday.

Burton Talks With Hoover

In the meanwhile speculation continues as to who will be Gen. Jadwin's successor. Senator Burton (Republican, of Ohio) was a recent visitor at the White House where it was said that he conferred with President Hoover regarding the pending appointment. He was accompanied on his visit by L. C. Sabin, of Cleveland, Ohio, vice president of the Great Lakes Carriers' Association.

Senator Burton said that he did not suggest any one in particular for the appointment but merely discussed with the President "the best thing" to do in filling the vacancy. His 12 years as chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors gave him an acquaintance with all of the Army Engineers eligible, it was said.

It is interesting to recall that in connection with the retirement of Jadwin with the rank of lieutenant general there still remains only two more officers of the original 26 to whom the special retirement privileges were extended by the Congressional act. They are Lt. Col. Walter D. Smith, of the First Field Artillery Brigade, Fort Hoyle, Md., and Col. George M. Hoffman, C. E., of the office of the District Engineer, New York City. Col. Hoffman is due for retirement for age June 15, 1934, while Col. Smith's age retirement comes November 16, 1939.

Others Affected

The other 23 officers who were affected by the act and the rank held by them at the time, are:

Capt. F. O. Whitlock, Cavalry, retired as major, October 30, 1915; 1st Lt. F. Mears, retired as colonel, C. of E., July 1, 1925; Capt. C. W. Barber, Inf., retired as major, September 1, 1916; Capt. Courtland Nixon, Inf., retired as major, October 2, 1915; Maj. T. C. Lyster, retired as colonel, February 28, 1919; Col. J. L. Phillips, died May 22, 1916; Maj. G. H. Crabtree, M. C., retired as lieutenant colonel, January 29, 1917; Col. G. W. Goethals, C. E., retired as major general, March 15, 1916; Lt. Col. W. L. Sibert, C. E., retired as major general; Col. H. F. Hodges, C. E., retired as major general December 22, 1921; Col. C. A. Devol, retired as major general, October 31, 1916; Lt. Col. C. F. Mason, died March 17, 1922; Maj. H. A. Brown, died June 29, 1919; Col. William C. Gorgas, died July 4, 1920; Lt. Col. D. D. Gaillard, died December 5, 1913; Maj. R. E. Noble, M. C., retired as major general, February 8, 1925; Lt. Chester Harding, C. E., retired as brigadier general, April 1, 1920; Maj. H. W. Stickle, C. E., retired as lieutenant colonel, January 11, 1916; 1st Lt. G. R. Goethals, C. E., retired as lieutenant colonel, August 4, 1919; Lt. Col. E. T. Wilson, C. A. C., died February 15, 1923; Maj. J. P. Jersey, retired as brigadier general, September 21, 1920; Lt. Col. T. C. Dickson, Ord., retired as colonel, August 16, 1915; Capt. R. E. Wood, Cav., retired as major, July 1, 1915.

pointed chief of the supply section of the General Staff, general headquarters, A. E. F. and in charge of the strategic supply preparation for combat, and evacuation of the American Army in France. He conducted the negotiations with the Netherlands Government in January, 1919, which resulted in the opening of the Rhine River for supply and evacuation of the American Army of Occupation. July 1, 1921, he was assigned as assistant to Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes in the Bureau of the Budget. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services as chief of G-4 in France.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

CALVERT—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Aug. 10, 1929, to Ens and Mrs. Allen Phillip Calvert, U. S. N., a daughter.

CROCKER—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Aug. 13, 1929, to Lt. and Mrs. James Altey Crocker, U. S. N., a son.

ELLIS—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Otto Ellis, F. A. (DOL) U. S. A., a son, at Horton Hospital, Horton, Kans.

ELY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1929, to 1st Lt. Eugene B. Ely, F. A., and Mrs. Ely, a son, Eugene Culver Ely, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Hanson E. Ely and of Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. C. Culver.

GANO—Born at the station hospital, Ft. Totten, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1929, to Capt. Frank W. Gano, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gano, a daughter, Sarah Ann.

HAINS—Born at the City Hospital, Junction City, Kans., Aug. 9, 1929, to Lt. and Mrs. Peter C. Hains, 3rd, U. S. A., a son, Peter C. Hains, 4th.

HASSON—Born to Capt. and Mrs. James A. Hasson, U. S. A., at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1929, a son, John P. Hasson.

JOHNSON—Born to Maj. and Mrs. John B. Johnson, Cav., U. S. A., at Mercy Hospital, Denver, Colo., on Aug. 21, 1929, a daughter, Rosalie Stearns.

MOON—Born at Ft. Lewis, Wash., Aug. 20, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moon of Dayton, Ohio, a son, Robert Eldridge, grandson of Col. and Mrs. J. R. Shook, U. S. A., of Ft. Lewis.

POST—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Elwyn D. Post, Inf., U. S. A., a daughter, Patricia Ann, at University Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

RICE—Born at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1929, to Lt. John W. Rice, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rice, a daughter, Patricia.

SCANLAN—Born Aug. 23, 1929, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to Capt. and Mrs. Herbert V. Scanlan, Cavalry, U. S. A., at the Children's Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn.

SEELY—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Charles S. Seely, U. S. N., a daughter, Harriett Priscilla, at the Protestant Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 22, 1929.

WENZLAFF—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Riley, Kans., Aug. 18, 1929, to Lt. and Mrs. Theodore C. Wenzlaff, U. S. A., a daughter, Mary Anne Elizabeth.

MARRIED

BARON-CANTON—Married at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 2, 1929, Lt. Albert S. Baron, C. A. C., U. S. A., and Miss Emmitta Canton.

BEALS-TAUSSIG—Married at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 24, 1929, Major Frank Lee Beals, U. S. A., ret., and Mrs. Meredith Thomas Taussig.

BUNDY-KENNY—To be married this afternoon, Aug. 31, 1929, in the Japanese Tea Garden, Coronado, Calif., Miss Mary Lenore Kenny, daughter of Mrs. John Michael Kenny, to Lt. John Herold Bundy, Air Corps, U. S. A.

GREENLEE-DAVIS—Married at St. Didacus Church, San Diego, Calif., Aug. 17, 1929, by Rev. Thomas J. Murphy, Miss Susanna Cecilia Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Davis, to Lt. David Glass Greenlee, U. S. N., who has been attached to the USS *Percival*.

GRIFFIN-HUMPHREY—Married in the Cadet Chapel of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1929, Miss Virginia Lane Humphrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clam S. Humphrey, of New York City, to Lt. Thomas Norfleet Griffin, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Griffin of Goldsboro, N. C.

JACKSON-CONARD—Married in Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1929, Miss Mary Waters Conard, daughter of Capt. Charles C. Conard, U. S. N., and Mrs. Conard, to Mr. Elmer Martin Jackson, Jr., of Annapolis, Md.

KENT-EVANS—To be married today, Aug. 31, 1929, Miss Martha Roberta Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Evans, of Norfolk, Va., to Ens. T. Everett Kent, U. S. N., of Washington, D. C.

KINGSTON-CARTER—Married in San Diego, Calif., July 29, 1929, Miss Helen Frances Carter, daughter of J. M. Carter, to Mr. William Martin Kingston, son of Mrs. May Kingston of San Diego, and the late Lt. Paul Kingston, U. S. A.

LOWE-LOVETTE—Married in the First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., Aug. 21, 1929, Mrs. Eva Whitford Lovette and Mr. Charles Copps Lowe of Williamsport, Pa., and Washington, D. C., formerly captain, U. S. A.

MAY-WRIGHT—Married at Kittey Point, Mo., Aug. 17, 1929, Ralph May and Mrs. Anna Decatur Wright, daughter of Stephen Decatur, Sr., and a member of a family prominent in Naval annals.

MITCHELL-DEAVER—Married at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 10, 1929, Miss Frances Cleone Deaver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bennett Deaver, to Lt. Clark M. Mitchell, U. S. A., son of Mrs. Jessie L. Mitchell of Brighton, Mich.

MONAHAN-MCFADDEN—To be married today, Aug. 31, 1929, Miss Bernice Haslam McFadden, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Murdock A. McFadden, U. S. A., to Ens. Idris Burke Monahan, U. S. N.

MORRIS-BECKWITH—Married in Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 20, 1929, Miss Louise Caroline Beckwith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Beckwith of Pasadena, and Ens. Robert Lee Morris, U. S. N., a member of the class of 1923 at the Naval Academy. The groom is the son of Capt. and Mrs. Robert Morris, U. S. N., who with their daughter, Miss Betty Morris, attended the wedding.

PARKS-LEE—Married at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20, 1929, Miss Katheryn Grace Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edgar Lee of Tulsa, Okla., to Ens. Joel D. Parks, Jr., Supply Corps, U. S. N.

Greet Canadians

THE Secretary of War has directed

Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Commanding General 5th Corps Area, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, to extend the usual courtesies and facilities to the band of the Canadian Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), of the Non-Permanent Active Militia of Canada, on the occasion of its visit to Cleveland, Ohio, from August 29, to September 1, 1929, at the invitation of the National Air Race Committee.

ROWE SEDER—Married recently at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Miss Ruth Seder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Seder, to Frank Walter Rowe, Jr., a graduate of the U. S. N. A., class of 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Rowe of Wykagyl Crossways, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SUMMERLIN-MAXFIELD—Married at Gloucester, Va., Aug. 28, 1929, Miss Harriet Page Maxfield, daughter of Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield and the late Comdr. Maxfield, U. S. N., who was in command of the American dirigible ZR-2 in 1921, to John V. Summerlin, son of Mrs. Blair Spencer and grandson of Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., res'd, and Mrs. Johnston. His father, Mr. George T. Summerlin, is American Minister to Honduras.

VICKREY-LINTHICUM—Married in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 29, 1929, Miss Matilda Phillips Linthicum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wade Hampton Linthicum, to Lt. Lester A. Vickrey, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Vickrey of Hico, Tex.

DIED

CONFER—Died Aug. 6, 1929, at Fort Hamilton Hospital at Hamilton, Ohio, after an illness of two weeks, Lt. Comdr. W. J. Confer, formerly U. S. N.

BLOOMHARDT—Died at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 23, 1929, Lt. Col. Fred Bloomhardt, U. S. A.

DEMOSHOCK—Died as the result of an airplane accident, Aug. 24, 1929, at Eugene, Oreg., Chief Aviation Pilot J. J. Demoshock, U. S. N., of San Diego, Calif.

DODDS—Died at his home, 1850 Park Road northwest, Washington, D. C., Aug. 23, 1929, Col. Frank Loring Dodds, U. S. A., ret. Interment was at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 26.

EHRICH—Died at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11, 1929, Mrs. Rose Ehrich, widow of Sgt. Herman Ehrich, U. S. A.

GILLET—Died at Newport News, Va., Aug. 15, 1929, Mr. Charles Ferthum Broughall Gillet, husband of Mrs. Lillias Drysdale Gillet, and father of Lt. Norman D. Gillet, C. W. S., U. S. A., now in Hawaii; Charles D. Gillet, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Albert G. Martin, wife of Lt. Martin, U. S. N., ret.; Misses Florence D. Gladys D. and Lillias D. Gillet.

INGALLS—Died at Hackensack, N. J., Aug. 7, 1929, Mrs. Sadie Elizabeth Ingalls, wife of Wm. Offr. Blair Ingalls, U. S. A., ret.

JONES—Died in Palo Alto, Calif., Aug. 9, 1929, Col. Sebastian C. Jones, age 66 years, founder of the California Military Academy in that city.

KERWIN—Died in San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 21, 1929, Mrs. Violet Girard Kerwin, daughter of the late Gen. Alfred C. Girard, U. S. A.; mother of Mrs. Frances Wood, Miss Alfreda Kerwin and Arthur R. Kerwin, Jr., and sister of Mrs. L. C. Jenks, wife of Col. Jenks, Inf., U. S. A., of Baltimore, Md.

KRUEGER—Died at Newport, R. I., Aug. 22, 1929, Chief Gunner's Mate Max Krueger, U. S. N., ret.

MEAD—Died at the station hospital at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 27, 1929, of pneumonia, Capt. Gabriel Reque Mead, 10th Cavalry, U. S. A., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

MEAD—Died at Bedford, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1929, Mr. Thomas A. Mead, father of Maj. Edwin C. Mead, 13th Coast Artillery, U. S. A., commanding officer, Harbor Defenses of Charleston, S. C.

NAEGELY—Died in Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 16, 1929, Capt. Henry Naegely, U. S. V., who served with distinction in the Civil War and was afterwards an officer for a time in the regular army, age 31 years. He was a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion.

NEUBERT—Died at Parrish Island, S. C., Aug. 19, 1929, Mr. C. W. Neubert, father of Mrs. A. J. White, wife of Maj. Arthur J. White, U. S. M. C.

TYSON—Died at a sanitarium near Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24, 1929, Senator Lawrence Davis Tyson of Tennessee, a graduate of the U. S. M. A. class of 1883.

SULLIVAN—Died suddenly at the Somerville Hospital, Mass., Aug. 24, 1929, Arthur Paul Sullivan, Mass. N. G., son of Chief Bosn, Timothy Sullivan, U. S. N., ret., and Mrs. Sullivan, of 110 Standish Road, Watertown, Mass.

WARE—Died at Alexandria, La., on Aug. 18, 1929 as a result of an automobile accident, Winsome Ware, sister of Mrs. Wharton, the wife of Capt. Wm. L. Wharton, Inf. (DOL) U. S. A., on duty at State University, Baton Rouge, La.

WOENNE—Died at Biloxi, Miss., Aug. 22, 1929, in his 64th year, Maj. Gustave Woenne, Miss. N. G., ret. (retired Past Q. M. C. Sgt. Warrant Officer, Camp Jackson during World War)

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Engagements

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM CARY HANCKEL of Norfolk, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cary Rosebrooke Hanckel, to Ens. John Thompson Brown, III, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Brown of Rock Hill, S. C.

Miss Hanckel made her debut last year at the first ball of the Norfolk German Club. She attended St. George's School, Norfolk, and Shipley's Preparatory School Bryn Mawr.

Ens. Brown attended Davidson College where he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy in the class of 1927.

Legion Favors Pay

WITH Department conventions of the American Legion in the District of Columbia and in San Diego, Calif., already having placed themselves on record in favor of adequate pay for the forces of National Defense, another large Legion Department, that of the State of Washington, meeting in Yakima, has adopted a resolution affirming its belief that the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Pay Board are "meritorious, equitable and just" and urging their adoption by Congress.

The resolution follows:

"Whereas, a committee was duly appointed under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy to consider a proposed Joint Service Pay Bill for the entire personnel of the military and naval forces of the United States and for those reserves who may be called into active service from time to time under the direction of the President, and,

"Whereas, the Joint Service Board has duly met and has made its recommendations to be considered by Congress when it convenes in December, 1929,

"Resolved, the undersigned, respective members of the American Legion, having carefully considered the recommendations of said Board believe that said recommendations are meritorious, equitable and just and that the enactment of the proposed measure by Congress will be recognition of the faithful service performed by those already in its personnel and will be the means of preventing continued resignations from the service and will draw into the service of the different departments of the military forces men of ability, reliability, energy and action, and will be an added stimulus to the men who have suffered during the World War to seek appointment and enlistment in the reserve forces of the military arm of our Government, all of which will add materially to the furtherance and the proper carrying out and fulfillment of the National Defence Act.

"Adopted by the American Legion, Department of Washington, in Convention assembled at Yakima, August 17, 1929."

Relief Party Profits

A MEETING of the entertainment committee of the Navy Relief Garden Party was held at the Commandant's House, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., at 2 p. m. on August 27, 1929, the president, Mrs. W. W. Phelps, presiding.

Reports from the various committees were received and a final reckoning yielded the following results: Total receipts from all activities, \$1,536.20; total expenditures, \$102.95; making the net receipts total \$1,433.25.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings, and Births requested. Address Society Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Weddings

A MILITARY wedding of interest took place in San Antonio, Tex., on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 10, 1929, when Miss Frances Cleone Deaver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bennett Deaver, became the bride of Lt. Clark M. Mitchell, U. S. A., son of Mrs. Jessie L. Mitchell of Brighton, Mich. The ceremony was performed in the quarters of Maj. and Mrs. T. L. Gore at Fort Sam Houston, before an improvised altar in the dining room, which was covered with greenery and regina corona. The living room was abloom with summer blossoms. While the assemblage awaited the bridal entry, Mrs. Rowland D. Wolfe played "O Promise Me" and during the ceremony, "To a Wild Rose."

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a Lanvin model of beige flat crepe trimmed with velvet. Her close fitting hat was of beige and she carried an old-fashioned bouquet of pink rose buds. Miss Pauline Brennan, maid of honor and only attendant, wore a brown velvet ensemble with lighter shade chiffon trimmings. She carried an arm bouquet of pink roses. Capt. H. B. Sepulveda assisted as best man.

After the ceremony there was an informal reception. The cake, a beautiful confection iced in white and embossed with pink roses, held the place of honor on the table and was encircled by tall pink tapers burning in silver candelabra. The bride cut the first slice with her husband's sword following the time-honored military custom. Presiding there was Mrs. Gore, assisted by Mrs. J. K. De Armond and Miss Patricia DeHymal. Mrs. Sepulveda served the punch.

Later Lt. and Mrs. Mitchell left for a motor trip, stopping first in El Paso to visit as the guests of Mrs. Mitchell's uncle and aunt, Judge and Mrs. J. M. Deaver. After a visit in the Pinal Mountains in Arizona as the guest of A. B. Deaver they will go to Hollywood, Calif., to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman L. Lowe. En route home stops will be made in San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver and Carlsbad Caverns.

Lt. and Mrs. Mitchell will be at home in Argonne Heights about Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edgar Lee of 710 N. Denver Avenue, Tulsa, Okla., announce the marriage of their daughter, Kathryn Grace, to Ens. Joel D. Parks, Jr., Supply Corps, U. S. N., on Aug. 20, 1929. The ceremony took place at Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Mary Waters Conard and Elmer Marta Jackson of Annapolis were married Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 27, in the home of the bride's parents, Capt. Charles C. Conard, U. S. N., and Mrs. Conard in Washington. The ceremony was performed at 3 o'clock, Chaplain Evans, U. S. N., officiating, in the presence of only the members of the two families.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and wore a becoming costume of ivory white satin fashioned on princess lines. The skirt was long in the back and shorter in front and the sleeves were long and close-fitting. The gown was trimmed with rare point lace worn by the bride's great grandmother and embroidered in seed pearls. Her tulle veil was arranged close about her head and was trimmed with point lace and pearls, and she wore a strap of the tulle under her chin. Her bouquet was of bride's roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Barbara Conard was maid of honor for her sister and had a dainty frock of green chiffon, a wide-brimmed hat of green horsehair braid and carried pink roses. Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieut. Wallace Miller, U. S. N., sister of the bridegroom, was matron of honor and wore rose-color chiffon with a hat of rose-color horsehair braid and carried pink roses. Lt. Miller was best man.

An informal reception for the small company witnessing the ceremony followed, when Mrs. Conard, mother of the bride, was assisted by Mrs. Marta Jackson of Hagerstown, Md., mother of the bridegroom. Mrs. Conard wore a gown of beige color chiffon and Mrs. Conard Jackson was in white chiffon and wore a white hat.

Mr. Jackson and his bride left for a wedding trip later, she having a traveling costume of brown crepe and wearing (Please turn to Page 1118)

Personals

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. HINES, U. S. A., commanding the Ninth Corps Area, entertained at luncheon Saturday afternoon, Aug. 17, at 1:00 p. m., at his quarters at Fort Mason, Calif., in honor of Vice Adm. Kichisaburo Nomura, commanding the visiting Japanese Training Squadron. Other guests included Adm. Bostwick, U. S. N.; Adm. Senn, U. S. N.; Gen. Feland, U. S. M. C.; Capt. Greeneslade, U. S. N.; Comdr. Nakayama, Capt. Suzuki, Capt. Kanaya, Capt. Hibino; Cols. Brown, Dengler, Rowan, Hazzard, Geary; Capt. Von Schroders of the Chilean Training Ship, and Capt. Cleland, Aide de Camp to Gen. Hines; Consular Gen. Ida M. Lynch, of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Tsukamoto; Mr. Hara and Mr. Kobayashi.

In compliment to Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua, wife of Maj. Gen. Fuqua, Chief of Infantry, U. S. A., who is in San Diego, Calif., for the summer as the guest of her parents, Maj. and Mrs. John Stafford, Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, wife of Maj. Gen. Kuhn, U. S. A., ret., entertained at bridge on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 13, at her home in Coronado, Calif.

Col. Joseph S. Cecil and family have returned from extensive travels abroad, during which they had interesting experiences, especially in the Holy Land and in Egypt. The colonel advises any of his friends who contemplate traveling in the Holy Lands to "brush up" on the Scriptures—or to "get right busy" on them, if any there be who have never known them as they should have—before going, in order to get the most out of their travels. He further advises, to those who are studiously inclined and have spare time, that a knowledge of Hebrew and Arabic would make their travels much more interesting.

Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers and Miss Myra Rivers are the summer guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Hewitt at the National Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me. Miss Rivers and Miss Hewitt attended the Navy Ball at the Bar Harbor Swimming Club, Aug. 9, as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. R. K. Y. Dusinberre, U. S. N.

Mrs. Charles D. Roberts of Fort Eustis, Va., gave a luncheon Aug. 21, to the daughters of Army officers who are stationed at Fort Eustis, or who are visiting at that post. The organization of the society of the Daughters of the United States Army at Fort Benning, Ga., in February, 1928, was explained, and all were much interested and showed a keen desire to become members of the society. Those present were: Mrs. R. C. Brackney, nee Kimball; Mrs. D. H. Smith, nee Raymond; Mrs. G. P. Howell, nee Chisholm; Mrs. C. E. Neagle, nee Olmstead; the Misses Bradford, Bamford, Heylinger, Jean Walker, Anne Lewis, Mary Ellen Mason, Mary Frances Rush and Mrs. C. D. Roberts, nee Bradford.

Mrs. Wilfred J. Stokes returned to Washington from Long Island where she has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Malaby.

Maj. and Mrs. Robert L. Walsh, U. S. A., with their infant son, have arrived in Paris and with the former's mother, Mrs. Robert D. Walsh, are staying at the Hotel Bernet. Maj. Walsh will take up his new duties as Assistant Military Attaché for Aviation of the American Embassy in Paris. Mrs. Walsh was formerly Miss Caroline Thom.

Maj. Walsh's predecessor at the embassy, Maj. Barton K. Yount, arrived in this country a few days ago after completing four years as assistant military attaché, and will go to Langley Field, Va., after a short leave. With Mrs. Yount, he has been traveling in England, Scotland and Switzerland. Mrs. Yount will return shortly to Switzerland.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert V. Scanlan, Cavalry, U. S. A., announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, at the Children's Hospital, Chattanooga Tenn., on Aug. 23, 1929. Capt. Scanlan is on duty with Hq. 63rd Cavalry Division, Point Bldg., Chattanooga.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Hasson, U. S. A., announce the birth of a son,

John P. Hasson, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1929.

Capt. Andrew D. Bruce, U. S. A., who has been military instructor at Allen Academy, Bryan, Tex., for the past year, has been ordered to duty at the Army War College. Capt. and Mrs. Bruce and their three small children are motorizing through and will arrive in Washington early next week.

Maj. M. F. Harmon, Air Corps, U. S. A., commandant of March Field, Calif., who arrived in Washington Sunday by air from Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, accompanied by 1st Lt. Barney M. Giles, Air Corps, left Washington Wednesday to return to March Field. Maj. Harmon and Lt. Giles were members of a board which met at Wright Field.

Maj. and Mrs. Wm. H. Hobson, Infantry, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Mary Hobson, have arrived in Washington where Maj. Hobson, who has just completed a tour of duty at West Point, N. Y., will be professor of military science and tactics at Georgetown University. Maj. Hobson has purchased and moved into a house in Foxall, 1569 44th St., N. W.

Maj. and Mrs. Francis A. Englehart, U. S. A., who have been spending some time at the Martinique, Washington, D. C., have returned to their home in Vermont. They will return Sept. 10 and resume their residence in Washington.

Maj. and Mrs. J. D. MacMullen, U. S. A., and family, of Fortress Monroe, Va., arrived in New York Aug. 27 and are at the Hotel Schuyler.

Mrs. H. Weitzel, wife of Maj. Weitzel, U. S. M. C., and her daughter, Marietta, have been spending the last two weeks at the Martinique, Washington, D. C., prior to locating in their home here.

Maj. and Mrs. John B. Johnson, Cavalry, U. S. A., announce the birth of a daughter, Rosalie Stearns, at Mercy Hospital, Denver, Colo., on Aug. 21, 1929.

Maj. and Mrs. J. M. McDowell, U. S. A., spent several days last week at the Martinique, this city. Maj. McDowell is on leave at present after having just completed a tour of duty as instructor of Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla. He will return to Washington Sept. 10 to take up his new assignment.

Among the box holders for the Military Polo Championship Tournament, which opens at Governors Island, N. Y., tomorrow are: Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, William A. Harriman, Commodore Vincent Astor, John McE. Bowman, Horace Havemeyer, Otto H. Kahn, Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Maj. Philip Rhinelander, William H. Vanderbilt, Matthew S. Sloan, Harry Payne Whitney, Maj. Edwin Gould, Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, Gen. William Barclay Parsons, Col. Franklin Q. Brown, S. R. Guggenheim, Victor Emanuel, William K. Vanderbilt, Harris Fahnestock, Col. E. Parmalee Prentice, Edward Harkness, P. A. S. Franklin, Capt. Marshall Field, Col. Jeremiah Beall, James H. Post, Maj. L. Gordon Hamersley, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Col. Walter A. Delamater, Col. R. Potter Campbell, Col. Thomas Denny, Capt. Ethelbert Ide Low, Col. Clark Williams, Maj. Arthur W. Page, Maj. Morris Joseph, Col. W. A. Starrett, Col. Walter Scott, Capt. Colgate Hoyt, Henry S. Morgan, Col. G. M. P. Murphy, Childs Frick, Miss Elizabeth Douglas, Maj. Walter Seligman, Col. Henry Rogers Winslow (Please turn to Page 1118).

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WARDMAN MANAGEMENT

NORFOLK, VA.

August 30, 1929.

MRS. H. V. McKITTRICK entertained on August 20 at a luncheon given at her home at St. Julian's Creek, Naval Ammunition Depot, in honor of Mrs. A. F. Huntington, wife of Capt. Huntington, who has recently been assigned duty at the Naval Operating Base.

Mrs. W. T. Lineberry, who, with Lt. Lineberry, will leave this week for the Virgin Islands, was guest of honor on August 21 at a bridge luncheon given by Mrs. Alvin Eley and Mrs. J. S. Deans at the home of the former in Ahoskie, N. C. There were nine tables of auction, and Mrs. Lineberry was presented with a pretty guest prize.

Mrs. Gaines Moseley, wife of Maj. Moseley, U. S. M. C., entertained on August 21 at her home in Graydon Avenue at a bridge luncheon in honor of her guest, Miss Rebecca Moseley, of Aiken, S. C. Mrs. Moseley's guests played auction at two tables, with prizes for the high scores.

Miss Elizabeth Patrick, daughter of Capt. Bower Patrick, entertained on August 22 at her home in the Naval Base at a bridge party given in honor of Miss Alice Hill, of Washington, who is the guest of the Misses King at the Base. There were two tables of bridge, with prizes at each.

Miss Mary McRitchie entertained on August 23 at a small dance given at the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. D. McRitchie, at St. Helena in honor of her house guest, Miss Judith Pringle, of Charleston, S. C. The guests numbered about twenty.

Mrs. G. C. Thomas and Mrs. T. D. Warner, who with their husbands, Comdr. Thomas and Lt. Comdr. Warner, are leaving Norfolk soon, were guests of honor on August 24 at a bridge party and buffet luncheon given by Mrs. J. A. Bryne at her home on Washington Street, Portsmouth. Following the game additional guests called for luncheon.

Lt. and Mrs. F. D. Walker entertained on August 23 at their home in the Naval Base at a bridge supper given in honor of their guests, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Brown, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Their guests played auction at six tables.

Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Harris were chaperons on August 23 at a lunch party given on board the launch Paquipe by a group of employees of the U. S. Engineering Dept. A picnic supper was served on deck.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Donald Godwin, who have been visiting Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Grady Whitehead at their quarters in the Marine Barracks, are now residing in Portsmouth.

Mrs. T. D. Warner will leave the Navy Yard Saturday, August 31, to spend some time with her sister, Mrs. C. B. Taylor, in Churchland, Va., before leaving October 1 for Charleston, S. C., where she will join Comdr. Warner, who will be attached to the U. S. S. Coglian.

Mr. and Mrs. Barton Myers, Jr., and two children, who have been visiting Mrs. Myers' parents, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, at their summer home at Contoocook, N. H., returned August 26 to their home at Virginia Beach.

GREAT LAKES, ILL.

August 26, 1929.

REAR ADM. WALTER S. CROSLEY, U. S. N., Commandant of the Ninth Naval District, accompanied by Capt. David W. Bagley, U. S. N., Assistant Commandant, and Lt. Francis H. Gilmer, U. S. N., his personal aide, made an inspection on August 23 and 24 of the Ninth Naval District Reserve training ships, consisting of the U. S. S. Wilmington, U. S. S. Wilmette, U. S. S. Dubuque, U. S. S. Hawk, U. S. S. Paducah and sub-chasers Nos. 412 and 432.

Arriving at Muskegon, Mich., on August 23 on the U. S. S. Hawk, which vessel was made his flagship, Adm. Crosley exchanged calls with the Commanding Officers of the several ships and various civil officials, the latter including the Honorable James C. McLaughlin, Member of Congress from the Ninth District of Michigan; Mayor Gantz, Mr. Thomas M. Simpson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. H. E. Hastings, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Adm. Crosley and his party were the guests of Mr. Thomas M. Simpson on the afternoon of August 23 on an automobile tour of the city of Muskegon. A dinner in honor of Adm. Crosley was given in the evening by Mr. George W. Cannon at the Occidental Hotel.

An inspection of the U. S. S. Wilmette and U. S. S. Paducah was made by Adm. Crosley on the morning of August 24. A visit was afterwards made to the foundry of Campbell, Wyant & Cannon, one of the leading industries of Muskegon, at the conclusion of which Adm. Crosley and his party were entertained at luncheon by Mr. George W. Cannon at the Century Club.

Sub-chasers Nos. 412 and 432 and the "By-Gar," commanded by Lt. Smith of the Sea Scouts, were inspected by Adm. Crosley on the afternoon of August 24. In

POSTS and STATIONS

the evening a dinner was given to Adm. Crosley and his party and the officers of the Reserve Squadron at Muskegon Country Club. Brief addresses were made on this occasion by Adm. Crosley, Capt. Evers, Lt. Gilmer, Congressman McLaughlin, Mayor Gantz and Mr. Simpson.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

August 28, 1929.

MISS PHILLIS SYMONDS was hostess at a bridge luncheon on Tuesday. Her guests were: Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Mrs. Clark L. Ruffner, Mrs. Samuel P. Walker, Miss Marcella Palmer, Miss Anne Coxe, Miss Bobbie Tracy, Miss Nancy Williams, Miss Kathryn Averill, Miss Cecil Marrack, Miss Lydia Dye and Miss Margaret Clopton.

Lt. and Mrs. Charles A. Sheldon entertained at dinner last week for Maj. and Mrs. Robert E. M. Goolrick, Mrs. William B. Bradford and Capt. Wharton Ingram.

Lt. and Mrs. Edwin C. Burnett were hosts at an informal dinner party Friday evening, August 23, at Godfrey Court. Their guests were Maj. and Mrs. Calvin DeWitt, Mrs. DeWitt's brother, Mr. William Anderson; Capt. and Mrs. George King, Mrs. King's sister, Miss Pringle; Mrs. H. S. Hastings and Miss Caroline Hastings, mother and sister of Mrs. Burnett, and Lt. Harry D. Eckert.

Lt. and Mrs. Marcus E. Jones had as their dinner guests last Wednesday week, Maj. and Mrs. Daniel E. Murphy, Maj. and Mrs. Calvin DeWitt, Mr. William Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. James W. Younger, Capt. and Mrs. Paul Morris and Capt. Gatesby Jones.

Capt. Weed and Lt. C. R. Smith, of the 137th Inf., National Guard, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. John C. Dye last Wednesday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. James T. Duke and Capt. and Mrs. Ernest A. Williams were joint hosts at a treasure hunt and picnic Sunday evening. Their guests were: Maj. and Mrs. Harold M. Rayner, Maj. and Mrs. Dean F. Winn, Capt. and Mrs. Paul Morris, Capt. and Mrs. Guy D. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Koester, Maj. and Mrs. Robert E. M. Goolrick, Miss Anne Coxe, Miss Bobbie Tracy, Miss Phillips Symmonds, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Lt. Ronald M. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton Burgess, Capt. Smiley Shannon, Capt. and Mrs. Burton Andrus, Lt. Clarence K. Ladue, Miss Margaret Clopton, Miss Lydia Dye, Lt. Gordon Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert A. Meyers, Lt. and Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Lt. and Mrs. Marcus E. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. John C. Macdonald, Lt. Clarence W. Bennett, Miss Anne VanNatta, Miss Marcella Palmer, Capt. and Mrs. Paul C. Feibiger, Miss Cecil Marrack, Lt. Ronald A. Shaw, Miss Kathryn Averill, Capt. and Mrs. Orland Peabody, Lt. Bob Dewey, Mrs. Edward C. McGuire, Lt. Joseph Cox, Lt. and Mrs. John L. DePew.

The Medical Bridge Club met on Monday morning with Mrs. Forrest L. Hollingsworth as hostess. Those playing were: Mrs. Jay W. Grissinger, Mrs. Edward J. Strickler, Mrs. Paul R. E. Sheppard, Mrs. John C. Dye, Miss Lydia Dye, Mrs. Burdin C. Bridges, Mrs. Eugene E. Manning, Mrs. Frank O. Dewey and Mrs. Ray J. Stanclift.

FORT THOMAS, KY.

August 24, 1929.

CAPT. and Mrs. J. N. Hagens entertained at dinner last Sunday Maj. and Mrs. Frederick Logan, of Cincinnati. Maj. Logan has just been assigned to duty with the Organized Reserves of Cincinnati. They have taken a house in Mariemont, where they will live during their tour of service in Cincinnati.

Capt. C. J. Isley, Quartermaster Corps, has just been granted a three months' leave of absence effective on or about September 1, 1929. Capt. and Mrs. Isley, with their son Howard, will drive through to Detroit, where they will visit friends and relatives for a few weeks. They then will motor through to Denver, Colo., and the Grand Canyon, spending some time visiting the prominent show places of the West.

Among the ladies taking equitation under Lt. Col. Herbert Mann are the following: Mmes. H. B. Creas, G. F. Ley, O. J. Neuendorfer, R. B. Smith, J. B. Willis, W. T. Johnson, C. G. Banks, D. W. Brann, L. E. Stephens, R. E. Biener, and the Misses Mary Frances Young, Jane Creas, Mary Rogers, Frances Hubbs, Garnet Shouse, Elizabeth Yeager. This class seems to be growing in popularity especially under the able instruction of Col. Mann.

FORT MCPHERSON, GA.

August 30, 1929.

MAJ. GEN. and Mrs. Richmond Pearson Davis were the honor guests on Friday evening, August 23, when the mem-

bers of the Officers' Club entertained at an elaborate reception and dance at the lovely clubhouse in Fort McPherson, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

Those who were invited for this occasion included all the members of the regular Army stationed either in the Fort or on duty with Organized Reserve Corps, National Guard, Organized Medical Reserve Corps, or R. O. T. C. in and around Atlanta, as well as many members of the Naval Unit, which is in Atlanta.

Gen. and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott entertained at a beautifully planned dinner at their quarters in Ft. McPherson in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Davis preceding the dance which later took place at the Club. Those who were invited for this occasion included fourteen prominent members of the Ft. McPherson social set.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Davis were the honored guests on Sunday, August 25, when the officers of the Fourth Corps Area and their wives entertained at a beautifully planned dinner party at the Piedmont Driving Club as a token of the high esteem in which these two prominent members of the military set were held since coming to Atlanta to make their home two years ago.

An interesting and entertaining program had been arranged, and with Col. Duncan Major acting as toastmaster, Sgt. John H. M. Freeman entered from one doorway bearing the special flag which may only be used by a major general. This flag is of crimson silk, with two large white stars hand embroidered on it. Pvt. Ralph G. Webb entered from the opposite door carrying the flag of the 4th Corps Area, also hand embroidered. These two flags were presented to Gen. Davis for his own property as a token of the esteem in which he is held by officers and men of his command.

Gen. Major, in a few well chosen words, expressed the regret of Gen. Davis leaving active duty with the Army and the wishes from his men of his continued success in the business world that he had had in his military career. Gen. Davis made a short talk thanking his associates for this extremely high honor being given to him.

Gen. Davis was the honor guest again when the non-commissioned staff of the 22nd Infantry were the hosts at a dinner party at "The Chateau" in Ft. McPherson, showing the high esteem in which Gen. Davis is held by his men of every grade. Master Sgt. J. S. Murphy had charge of all the arrangements for this, and arranged the interesting program of music, speeches and dancing. 1st Sgt. Edenfield acted as the toastmaster, and Master Sgt. A. V. Callicott was the principal speaker, who introduced Gen. Davis and presented to him on behalf of the non-commissioned men of his command a handsome gold-headed cane, on which was engraved the General's monogram and "To General Davis from the N. C. S. of the Twenty-Second Infantry."

Many lovely parties are taking place in Ft. McPherson honoring visitors from many sections of the United States and welcoming returning former members of the military social set who come to Atlanta for duty.

Friday evening, August 23, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Ramsey were hosts to a number of the members of the Post in honor of their sister, Miss Virginia McGinn, of Stockton, Calif., who is spending some time in the Post.

Miss McGinn was the honor guest on Sunday afternoon when Capt. and Mrs. Albert G. Wing entertained at an informal afternoon tea at their home in Ft. McPherson after the polo game.

FORT HARRISON, IND.

August 24, 1929.

COL. HORACE P. HOBBES, commanding the 11th Infantry, Ft. Harrison, returned early in the week from Lakeside, Ohio, where he took Mrs. Hobbs and their sons for a visit with the family of Mrs. Hobbs' brother, Maj. B. G. Chynoweth, who has charge of the infantry team at Camp Perry, which is near Lakeside.

Mrs. Brown S. McClintic and children have joined Maj. McClintic at Rochester, Minn., where he is pursuing a course of study at the Mayo Brothers' Clinic.

Mrs. T. R. Moffat, who has been visiting in Oklahoma City, has returned to Ft. Harrison for a further visit with her daughter, Mrs. Frank R. Schucker, and Capt. Schucker before returning to her home in Savannah, Ga.

Maj. A. W. Cleary has returned to Ft. Harrison from Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, greatly improved in health.

Little Virginia Roane, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. T. W. Roane, has completed a visit with her grandmother in Columbus, Ohio, and has returned to Ft. Harrison.

Mrs. George A. Thompson, of San Diego, Calif., has arrived on the post for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Dewey.

Mrs. and Mrs. Holman R. Cloud, Jr. and Mrs. Lutie Koons and Mrs. L. E. Cloud motored from Florida and were guests of Capt. H. H. Cloud and family the early part of the week.

Mrs. and Mrs. L. C. Sanderson, of Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Brayton, of Howell, Mich., and Miss Bonnie Willing, of Detroit, who were guests of the family of Lt. C. D. W. Canham, have returned to their homes.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

August 30, 1929.

OF SPECIAL interest last week in Annapolis was the presentation by the midshipmen of two one-act plays given in the auditorium of Mahan on Friday evening. The midshipmen taking part were those members of the Masqueraders who remained in Annapolis for the summer course in aviation. A large attendance was present.

Comdr. Smith Hempstone has returned to his home on Franklin Street after spending leave with Mrs. Hempstone and family who are at Newport for the summer. Mrs. Hempstone will return to Annapolis on September 7.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert Orr Mathews and little son have returned to their apartment on Maryland Avenue after visiting Mrs. Mathews parents, Prof. and Mrs. Clarence Fowler, at Sea Girt, N. J., where they are for the summer.

Adm. and Mrs. Samuel S. Robison had as their guests at their usual Sunday evening supper for midshipmen, Midshipmen John Sidney McCain, Jr., Fred Dale Beans, Edward Livingston Robertson, Jr., and Charles Cochran Kirkpatrick.

Adm. and Mrs. Robison also entertained last week at luncheon in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Alford J. Williams. Their other guests included Comdr. and Mrs. Worrell Reid Carter, Lt. Comdr. Elliott B. Nixon, Mrs. R. B. Hilliard, Miss Betty Hilliard and Ens. Lloyd W. Parrish.

At an informal dinner of fourteen given at their quarters on Porter Road, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Philip Snyder had as their guests, Comdr. and Mrs. Augustin T. Beuregard, Comdr. and Mrs. William Taylor Smith and Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Toulon.

Lt. and Mrs. Wallace J. Miller and young daughter are visiting Annapolis as guests of Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Blanche Barber Jackson, at her home on Duke of Gloucester Street.

Mrs. Philip H. Ross, wife of Ens. Ross, U. S. N., has arrived to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Jones, here.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Wells E. Goodhue were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar V. Dawes on Southgate Avenue. Lt. Comdr. Goodhue is now stationed in Washington.

Mrs. Charlton E. Battle, wife of Comdr. Battle, U. S. N., and daughter, Miss Barbara Woodworth, are spending some time at the Cavalier Hotel at Virginia Beach.

Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Rice have gone on a motor trip to Cape Cod.

Mrs. Clifton Z. Sprague, wife of Lt. Sprague, entertained informally at two tables of bridge on Thursday afternoon at her home in the naval reservation.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Yates, U. S. A., and Mrs. Yates have motored to Annapolis from California and are at Carvel Hall for a week.

Ens. and Mrs. James Walker Hager and young son have left for Norfolk, Va., where they will be for four months, during the stay of the U. S. S. Nevada there.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Newton, who have been on leave motoring through Canada, returned for a few days this week to their quarters before leaving for Gloucester, Va., to join their son, Jack Newton. They will spend a few days at Old Point Comfort before returning next week.

Mrs. Charles Brown, who has been spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas H. Green, in Annapolis, during Lt. Browns completion of duty in Washington, left this week for the West coast to join Lt. Brown, who has been assigned to the U. S. S. Saratoga. They will live at San Diego.

CAMP KNOX, KY.

August 24, 1929.

MRS. G. H. JAMERSON has returned to Camp Knox after a short visit with friends at Ft. Harrison. Miss Kate Judge, of Washington, D. C., returned with Mrs. Jamerson, and will be the guest of Gen. Jamerson and Mrs. Jamerson for a few days.

Mrs. Paul R. Guthrie entertained with a bridge tea recently. Those invited were: Mrs. Claude A. White, of Cleveland; Mrs. Hodes, Mrs. G. X. Cheves, Mrs. Barard, Mrs. G. C. Woodbury, Mrs. Charles Downs, Miss Andrews and Mrs. W. L. Bartley.

Mrs. W. R. Davidson, of Evansville, Ind., is a guest at the Officers' Club. Lt. Col. Davidson is on duty at Camp Knox with the Indiana National Guard.

Mrs. W. S. Evans entertained Tuesday afternoon with a bridge tea in honor of Mrs. C. O. Wiselogel, who is leaving for Hawaii in a few days.

Maj. R. B. McBride and Mrs. McBride entertained with a dinner party Friday evening at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, honoring Miss Mary Lucille Watson, of Indianapolis.

Mrs. W. L. Bartley entertained with a bridge tea Thursday afternoon. The guests invited were: Mmes. R. S. Henderson, Jr., H. Hodges, Barnard, G. C. Woodbury, P. R. Guthrie, Claude A. White, Charles M. Downs, H. F. Hazlett, C. J. Kammon.

Mrs. Claude A. White, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the guest of Capt. P. R. Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie.

Maj. Earl Major was host to a dinner party Saturday evening at the South Park Country Club Louisville, honoring (Please turn to Page 1119)

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

THE international money situation is discussed by G. M. P. Murphy and Co., in a late issue of *A Fortnightly Review*:

The international aspects of Federal Reserve policy were the prime causes for its desire to avoid an unusual strain on the foreign exchanges and to stimulate American export trade during the fall of 1927, which resulted in the establishment of the "easy money" policy. The closing months of that year and the first six months of 1928 were notable for the largest outflow of gold in recent American monetary history. For the most part, the gold went to France to assist in the stabilization of the currency there. Large French balances remained in foreign centers, however, including \$40,000,000 held for possible payment to the United States for war supplies should the debt settlement not be ratified, as it subsequently was. While the total foreign exchange held by the Bank of France is estimated at between one and a half and two billion dollars, the actual sum is not definitely known. How dangerous such balances may become to the centers holding them is indicated by the recent gold losses of England to France when substantially higher bank rates in the former country proved insufficient protection against political and other considerations which determined the repatriation of French funds.

New School at Anacostia

THE Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., this week established a school for training men in rescue and salvage work in shallow water. Chief Boatman's Mate Edward J. Breen, U. S. N., is instructing enlisted men who will form a Salvage and Crash Crew which will be used to assist disabled aircraft or in other emergencies.

A standby plane, Boeing amphibian (OL-B) and three crash boats have been assigned to the crew and will carry pulmometers, equipment for shallow diving and first aid kits. The fastest boat has a speed of 42 miles, the second boat is equipped with an outboard motor and can make a speed of 22 miles an hour, and the third craft is the station gig, with speed about 15 miles per hour.

As the training of the crew progresses, each boat will be assigned a diver qualified to submerge to 33 feet, the depth of the Potomac Channel.



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Personals

(Continued from Page 1116.)

throp, Adrian H. Larkin, Paul D. Cravath, Henry W. DeForest, Col. William N. Dykman, Maj. George Townsend Ade, Maj. Hunter S. Marston, Charles B. Harding, Maj. Edmund C. Lynch, Maj. Chandler Davis, Maj. Elliot S. Benedict, T. Ferdinand Wilcox, Oliver D. Filley, Charles E. Merrill, C. Oliver Iselin, W. R. Coe, John Anderson, R. G. Simonds, F. A. Muschenheim, John E. Wilson, Capt. William D. Waltman, R. F. Loree, and Lt. Walter B. Selinger.

Capt. and Mrs. Ira C. Nicholas have just returned to their station at Athens, Ga., after a delightful motor trip through Canada and the United States.

Lt. and Mrs. Elwyn D. Post, Inf., U. S. A., announce the birth of a daughter, Patricia Ann, at University Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Capt. Edward Barclay Wharton, U. S. A., ret., and Mrs. Wharton have taken a house at 548 San Esteban Ave., Coral Gables, Miami, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. U. F. Espaillat entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., Thursday, August 22, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Angel Morales, Minister of the Dominican Republic. Their other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Juan Chevalier, charge d'affairs, legation of Panama; Col. and Mrs. W. W. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. D. J. Carr, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George Grunert, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. S. Phinney, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Berry, Lieut. Col. Ashby Williams, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allan Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Alvan Snyder, and Mr. and Mrs. Willard Kockenderfer.

Weddings

(Continued from Page 1116.)

ing a small brown hat and beige color in an ensemble suit and wearing a small brown hat and a beige-color top-coat. They sailed from Baltimore for Florida and after Sept. 30 will be at home at 203 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Md.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Baldwin Arringdale and Lt. Fred Winchester Sladen, Jr., U. S. A., took place at Miss Arringdale's home, "Cosey Point Farm," Easton, Md., at three o'clock, Thursday afternoon, Aug. 22, 1929. After the wedding a reception was held to which only members of both families and a few intimate friends were present.

The bride, who was given away by her mother, Mrs. John A. Arringdale, wore a golden brown transparent velvet gown and a large beige picture hat and carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. The groom selected for his best man his father, Maj. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, U. S. A., Commander of the 3rd Corps Area.

Mrs. Sladen is one of the most popular and attractive members of the younger set. She is the daughter of the late John A. Arringdale, who was a prominent and influential business man of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Out of town guests attending the wedding were Mrs. Leila B. Haines, of Baltimore; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Fred W. Sladen, Capt. Bissell, Gen. Sladen's Aide, Mr. Jean Beer, of Baltimore; Misses Edna and Suzanne Baldwin and Miss Betsy Sladen.

Lt. and Mrs. Sladen left for a short honeymoon before motoring to Fort Benning, Ga., where Lt. Sladen is to be stationed.

Midshipmen Take Leave

Annapolis (Special).—The Naval Academy on August 29 and 30 emptied its three upper classes, the members of which, numbering about 1,600, will start on a leave which will last until September 28, when the eighty-fifth scholastic year of the Academy will begin.

Members of the second class, numbering 680, who have been taking a course in aviation and aeronautics during the summer, went to leave on August 29 and yesterday members of the first and second classes, numbering about 1,100, who were on the practice cruise, started on their leave. The practice squadron, consisting of the Arkansas (flagship), Utah and Florida, which has cruised to European waters, anchored off the Academy on August 29.

Medals for Mackay Winners

OFFICERS of the Army who have been winners of the Mackay trophy since 1912 will be awarded gold medals, it was announced August 27. Hitherto winners have had nothing to show for their victories except the fact that their names are engraved on the trophy.

The Mackay Trophy was presented to the War Department by Mr. Clarence H. Mackay in 1912 for competition annually by military aviators. This trophy was accepted in the name of the War Department by Maj. Gen. James Allen, then Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

The provisions of the deed of gift are that this trophy is to be competed for annually by the officers of the United States Army under rules to be made up each year by the War Department of the United States Government, or in the absence of a contest, this trophy may be awarded annually by the War Department to the officer or officers who, in their opinion, make the most meritorious flight of the year.

Trophy Remains in Office

The Mackay Trophy carries the names of the winners of the trophy for each year engraved thereon. The trophy itself remains in the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps.

Prior to this year the recipients of the trophy had had nothing to show that they had been the winners excepting the fact of their names being engraved on the trophy. However, this year Mr. Mackay has provided each of the former winners, from the years 1912 to 1927, with a beautiful gold medal, one side of which carries the replica of the Mackay trophy, the opposite side carrying the name of the winner of the trophy for the year in question.

Originally the trophy was competed for under rules of the War Department. This obtained from 1912 until 1915. In the years 1916 and 1917 no awards were made. From the year 1918 on the trophy has not been competed for, but has been awarded to the member or members of the crew participating in the outstanding military flight of the year.

Past Winners

The following is the list of the recipients for the years in question, with the flight for which the award was made:

- 1912—To then Lt. Henry H. Arnold, A. S., for reconnaissance flight; height of 2,500 feet for 48 minutes over triangular course.
- 1913—To then 2nd Lts. Joseph E. Gaberry and Fred Seydel, A. S., observer, reconnaissance flight over San Diego, Calif.
- 1914—To Capt. Townsend F. Dodd and Lt. S. W. Fitzgerald, A. S., for reconnaissance flight over San Diego, Calif.
- 1915—To then Lt. B. Q. Jones, A. S., American duration record, one-man flight of 8 hours and 53 minutes.
- 1916—1917—No award because of the war.
- 1918—To Capt. Ed. V. Rickenbacher, A. S., for his official record in bringing down 26 enemy aircraft.
- 1919—To Lt. Belvin W. Maynard, A. S.; Capt. Lowell H. Smith, A. S.; Lt. Alexander Pearson, Jr., A. S.; Lt. Col. Harold E. Hartney, A. S.; Lt. R. S. Worthington, A. S.; Lt. E. M. Manzelman, A. S.; Capt. John O. Donaldson, A. S.; Lt. R. G. Bagby, A. S.; Lt. D. B. Gish, A. S.; Capt. F. Steinle, A. S., for their flights between the Atlantic and the Pacific and return.
- 1920—To Capt. St. Clair Street, commanding officer, Alaskan Flying Expedition; 1st Lt. Clifford C. Nutt, A. S.; 2nd Lt. Eric H. Nelson, A. S.; 2nd Lt. C. E. Crumrine, A. S.; 2nd Lt. Ross C. Kirkpatrick, A. S.; Sgt. Edmund Henriques, A. S.; Sgt. Albert R. Vierra, A. S., and Sgt. Joseph E. English, A. S., for their flight to Nome, Alaska, and return.
- 1922—To Lts. J. A. Macready and Oakley G. Kelly, A. S., for world's duration record.
- 1923—To Lts. J. A. Macready and Oakley G. Kelly, A. S., for their nonstop transcontinental flight.
- 1924—To the first round-the-world flyers for successfully accomplishing the round-the-world flight: Capt. Lowell H. Smith, A. S.; 1st Lt. Leslie P. Arnold, A. S.; 2nd Lt. John Harding, Jr., 1st Lt. Leigh Wade, A. S.; 1st Lt. Eric H. Nelson, A. S., and 2nd Lt. Henry H. Ogden.
- 1925—To Lt. Cyrus Bettis, winner of

Merchant Marine Reserve

THE S. S. Deroche, of the Union Oil Co., S. S. American Legion, of the Munson Steamship Line, S. S. Chatham, of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Co., and the S. S. Lehigh, of the Shipping Board, were recently added to the list of ships holding warrants from the Navy Department to fly the flag of the Merchant Marine Reserve Naval Reserve. With the addition of these ships the total number holding such warrants has been raised to 72.

Adm. Jones Relieved

REAR ADM. H. P. JONES, retired, who has been on active duty for some time, was relieved of all active duty under date of August 23.

Mrs. Morrison Dies

Mrs. Kate L. Morrison, wife of Maj. Gen. J. T. Morrison, U. S. A., ret., died suddenly August 29, 1929, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. She was the daughter of the late Chaplain J. F. McCleery, and sister of Mrs. Benjamin L. Alvord, wife of the late Gen. Alvord. Interment will be at Arlington National Cemetery, Va., today, August 31, at 10:30 a. m.

the Pulitzer race, and to Lt. James H. Doolittle, winner of the Schneider Cup race.

1926—To the Pan-American flyers: Maj. H. A. Dargue, A. C.; Capt. A. B. McDaniel, A. C.; Capt. Ira C. Eaker, A. C.; Capt. C. F. Woolsey, A. C.; 1st Lt. B. S. Thompson, A. C.; 1st Lt. L. D. Weddington, A. C.; 1st Lt. C. McK. Robinson, A. C.; 1st Lt. Muir S. Fairchild, A. C.; 1st Lt. E. C. Whitehead, A. C., and 1st Lt. John W. Benton, A. C.

1927—To Lts. Albert F. Hegenberger and Lester J. Maitland, A. C., for the Hawaiian flight.

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	Value of Shares.	Rate of Yield.
April, 1928	12	10%
	12.50	9.61
May	13	9.24
August	13.50	8.89
Sept.	14	8.58
Nov.	14.50	8.23
	15	8.01
	15.50	7.75
Jan., 1929	16	7.51
	16.50	7.28
Feb.	17	7.07
June	17.50	6.86
	18	6.68
July	18.50	6.49
	19	6.32
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U. S. Fleet Directory

Corrected to August 29

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BATTLE FLEET

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Adm. L. M. Nulton, Commander in Chief, California (flagship), Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Battleship Divisions.

Vice Adm. L. A. Bostwick, Commander.

Division 4—Mississippi, Idaho, New Mexico, San Francisco to San Pedro, Calif.

Division 5—West Virginia, Bremerton; Tennessee, Bremerton; Colorado, Mary- land, San Francisco to San Pedro, Calif.

Destroyer Squadrons

Rear Adm. Thomas J. Senn, Commander.

Rigell, Omaha, San Diego, Calif.

Squadron 11—Decatur (leader), Melville, San Diego, Calif.

Division 30—McCawley, Bremerton; Moody, Doyen, Henshaw, San Diego, Calif.

Division 31—J. F. Barnes, Wm. Jones, Somers, Percival, Zieli, San Diego, Calif.; Farragut, Puget Sound, Wash.

Division 32—Thompson, Stoddard, Farquhar, Paul Hamilton, Reno, San Diego, Calif.; Kennedy, Navy Yard, Bremerton.

Squadron 12—Litchfield (leader), San Diego; Altair (tender), San Diego, Calif.

Division 34—Wood, Sloat, Yarborough, Shirk, La Vallette, Kidder, San Diego.

Division 35—Mullany, Robert Smith, Marcus, Chase, Selfridge, San Diego; Mervine, Mare Island.

Division 36—Farenholz, Sumner, Corry, Macdonough, San Diego; Hull, Mare Island; Melvin, Mare Island.

Division 45—Wm. B. Preston, Nea, Hubert, Preble, Pruitt, Sicard, San Diego, Calif.

Aircraft Squadrons

Rear Adm. H. V. Butler, Commander.

Saratoga (flagship), San Pedro, Calif.; Lexington, San Diego; Aroostook, San Diego; Langley, San Diego; Gannet, Ketchikan, Alaska.

Submarine Divisions

Capt. T. C. Hart, Commander.

Holland (flagship and tender), Pearl Harbor to San Diego; Ortolan (tender), Mare Island, Calif.

Division 11—S-29, Mare Island; S-26, S-24, Pearl Harbor to San Diego; S-25, S-27, S-28, San Diego.

Division 19—S-45, Mare Island; S-46, S-42, S-43, S-47, Pearl Harbor to San Diego; S-44, San Diego.

Division 20—Argonne (tender), V-3, V-4, San Diego; V-1, V-2, Mare Island.

Submarines Based on Pearl Harbor.

Seagull (tender), Widgeon (tender), Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Division 9—R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5,

R-6, R-7, R-8, R-9, R-10, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Division 14—R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-15, R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

BASE FORCE

Rear Adm. T. P. Magruder, Commander.

Procyon, San Pedro, Calif.

Mine Squadron 2—Whippoorwill, Tanager, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Burns, Ludlow, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Train Squadron 1—Antares, Hampton Roads; Bridge, Navy Yard, Brooklyn; Brazos, Harbor Island, to Hampton Rds., Va.; Vestal, Newport.

Train Squadron Two—Relief, San Pedro; Neches, Corinto to San Diego; Cuyama, San Diego; Kanawa, Corinto, Nic.; Arctic, San Francisco; Medusa, San Pedro.

SCOUTING FLEET

Vice Adm. W. C. Cole, Commander.

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Battleship Divisions.

Division 2—Wyoming, Hampton Roads, Va.; Florida, Arkansas, Utah, Annapolis, Md.

Division 3—Arizona Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; Pennsylvania, Navy Yard, Philadelphia; New York, Hampton Roads, Va.; Nevada, Norfolk, Va.; Oklahoma, Napeague Bay.

Light Cruiser Divisions.

Rear Adm. F. H. Clark, Commander.

Division Three—Detroit, Cincinnati, Marion Roads; Marblehead, Marblehead, Mass.

Division 2—Richmond, Hampton Roads; Trenton, Newport, R. I.; Milwaukee, Brooklyn Navy Yard; Memphis, Norfolk, Va.

Destroyer Squadrons.

Capt. W. R. Sexton, Commander.

Concord, Newport, R. I.; Converse, Newport, R. I.

Squadron 9—Dallas, Philadelphia; Whitby, Philadelphia, Pa.

Division 25—Case, Breck, Lardner, Toucey, Newport, R. I.; Sharkey, Isherwood, Norfolk, Va.

Division 26—Putnam, Billingsley, Warden, Flusser, Reid, Dale, Newport, R. I.

Division 27—Osborne, Zamson, Newport, R. I.; Charles Asburn, Coghill, Preston, Newport, R. I.; Bruce, Newport, R. I.

Squadron 14—Dobbin (tender), Hopkins, Newport, R. I.

Division 40—Lawrence, Brooks, Hatfield, Gilmer, Humphreys, Newport, R. I.; Kane, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division 41—J. K. Faulding, Sturtevant, Childs, King, Newport, R. I.; Overton, Boston, Mass.; McFarland, Newport, R. I.

Division 42—Barry, Bainbridge, Goff, Williamsport, R. I.; Reuben James, Newport, R. I.; Sands, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Aircraft Squadrons.

Capt. John Halligan, Jr., Commander.

Wright, Newport; Teal, Delaware Breakwater; Sandpiper, Annapolis, Md.

CONTROL FORCE.

Rear Adm. F. B. Upham, Commander.

Camden, New London; Falcon, Boston, Mass.; Mallard, Coco Solo; S-4, New

Posts and Stations

(Continued from Page 1117.)

Miss Mary Lucille Watson. About 50 guests were present.

Capt. W. L. Bartley and Mrs. Bartley were hosts Friday evening to a dinner party honoring Capt. C. J. Kammon and Mrs. Kammon, of Louisville.

Recent arrivals at the Officers' Club include: Mrs. C. K. Rhinehart, Louisville; Maj. R. B. Smallwood and Mrs. Smallwood, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. I. W. Davis, Galion, Ohio; Mrs. C. H. Moore, Butler, Ind.; Mrs. L. Krebes, Columbus, Ohio; Capt. J. F. Roehm and Lt. J. L. Graham.

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

Aug. 24, 1929

SEVERAL smart affairs have been given

at Fort Lewis during the past week to compliment summer visitors. One of the most charming teas was that given on Thursday in the attractive garden of Mrs. J. R. Bibb, wife of Capt. Bibb, for the pleasure of Mrs. Bibb's mother and house guest, Mrs. Thomas Hall, of Memphis. More than three-score attended, including guests from Seattle and Fort Lawton, as well as the post. Those presiding at the tea table, artistically centered with garden flowers of varying shades, were Misses H. G. Learnard, R. H. McMaster, J. R. Shock, George S. Gay, Frederick Jones, of Seattle; H. C. Fiske, of Fort Lawton, and W. Thompson, of Tacoma. Mrs. Marcus Ming, Mrs. D. P. Spalding, Mrs. F. J. Gillespie, Mrs. F. A. Garrecht, Miss Ann Garrecht, Miss Rebecca Fiske, of Fort Lawton; Miss Ethel Hall, of Memphis, and Miss Janet Watson, of Tacoma, assisted during the tea hour.

Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. L. V. Jones honored their house guest, Capt. Jones' sister, Mrs. E. H. Batt, of Wichita, Kans., with a bridge dinner. The occasion also complimented Miss LuLu Baum, sister and house guest of Mrs. J. R. Davis. Guests were Maj. and Mrs. J. R. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Maxon S. Lough, Maj. and Mrs. J. W. N. Schulz, Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Moore, Capt. and Mrs. D. P. Spalding, Lt. and Mrs. Elmer Ringer, Miss LuLu Baum and Mrs. C. V. Lough.

One of the most attractive bridge teas of the month was that of Mrs. C. H. Tate honoring her mother and sister, Mrs. James O. McNaughton and Miss Mary McNaughton, on Monday afternoon. Bridge was enjoyed by the following guests: Misses H. G. Learnard, R. H. McMaster, Oscar Foley, W. F. Herringshaw, A. C. Arnold, J. C. Breitling, J. R. Davis, G. S. Gay, Maxon Lough, T. W. McCarron, J. R. Bibb, Eric Erickson, H. F. Long, R. H. Lewis, Marcus

London, Conn.

Mine Squadron 1—Oglala, Boston, Mass.; Maury, en route to Houston, Texas; Mahan, en route to Mobile, Ala.; Lark, Quail, New London.

Submarine Divisions.

Division 2—Cheewink, O-4, O-3, O-2, O-6, O-7, O-8, O-9, O-10, O-1, New London, Conn.

Division 3—S-10, S-11, S-12, S-13, Canal Zone; S-20, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Division 4—S-21, S-48, S-18, S-19, S-23, New London, Conn.; S-1, Portsmouth, N. H.

Division 12—Bushnell, S-3, S-9, New London, Conn.; S-7, S-8, Portsmouth, N. H.; S-6, New London, Conn.

Division 18—S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17, Canal Zone.

U. S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Adm. M. L. Bristol, Commander in Chief.

Pittsburgh (flagship), Tsingtao, China. Send mail to Asiatic Station via Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

Guam, Samshui; Isabel, Oahu, Monocacy, Shanghai; Luzon, Hankow; Mindanao, Canton; Tulas, Chefoo; Palos, Shanghai; Pecos, Chefoo; Helena, Hankow; Panay, Ichang; Tutuila, Changsha.

Destroyer Squadron

Paul Jones (flagship), Chefoo, China; Black Hawk (leader), Chefoo, China.

Division 38—John D. Edwards, Barker, Smith-Thompson, Tracy, Barie, Whipple, Yokohama, Japan.

Division 39—Parrott, Tangku; Simpson, McLeish, McCormick, Chefoo, China; Edsall, Manila, P. I.; Bulmer, Tsingtao, China.

Division 43—John D. Ford, Peary, Stewart, Pillsbury, Chefoo, China; Pope, Chefoo, China; Truxton, Manila, P. I.

Aircraft Squadron

Jason, Olongapo, P. I.; Heron, Manila; Avocet, Nanking, China.

Submarine Division

Pigeon, Tsingtao, China.

Division 16—Beaver (tender), S-30, S-31, S-32, S-33, S-34, S-35, Tsingtao, China.

Division 17—Canopus (tender), S-38, S-40, S-41, S-37, Tsingtao, China; S-36, S-39, Manila.

Mine Detachment

Bittern, Finch, Chefoo, China; Hart, Rizal, Tsingtao, China.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE

Vice Adm. J. H. Dayton, Commander.

Raleigh (flagship), Cherbourg, France, to Hampton Roads, Va.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Chaumont, Guam to Honolulu; Hannibal, Philadelphia; Henderson, Canal Zone to Quantico, Va.; Niagara at Perlos Island; Nitro, Pearl Harbor to Bremerton, Wash.; Nokomis, Philadelphia; Patoka, Newport, R. I.; S-2, Philadelphia.

J. Gillespie, J. H. Hinrichs, O. L. McDaniels, W. B. McCollum, A. C. Stanford, F. F. Elmer Ringer, C. Busbee, C. V. Lough, and M. W. Goff. Tea guests were Mrs. J. C. Castner, Mrs. J. O. McNaughton, Miss Mary McNaughton, Mrs. W. P. Farrell, Mrs. M. Pennwell, Mrs. F. A. Garrecht, Miss Ann Garrecht, Mrs. W. J. Tack and Miss Ethel Hall. The tea table was lovely, centered with calandula and coreopsis mingling with the glow of yellow tapers in silver candlesticks, at which Mrs. J. C. Castner and Mrs. H. G. Learnard presided. Bridge favors were won by Misses H. F. Long, J. C. Breitling, F. J. Gillespie and J. H. Hinrichs.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Kuehn were dinner hosts on Sunday to out-of-town friends. Red sweet peas with red tapers in silver candlesticks formed a most artistic center for the dinner table, around which were seated Mr. and Mrs. Al Newman of Gravely Lake; Mrs. Low Stacey, of Chicago; Mrs. Florence Clark and Mr. Albert Clark, of Seattle; Miss Alice Tester, Miss Elizabeth Lee, and Mr. Riley Kuehn, of Tacoma.

Another dinner was given on Saturday evening to compliment army and out-of-town friends by Lt. and Mrs. P. H. Leech. Those enjoying the gracious hospitality of the Leech's were Col. and W. F. Herringshaw and their house guests, Mrs. M. P. Farrell, Mrs. M. W. Goff, and Mrs. M. Pennwell, Col. and Mrs. A. N. Tasker, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Kuehn, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Wagner, of Tacoma, and Mrs. Wagner's mother, Mrs. Welch.

Col. and Mrs. J. R. Shock are receiving congratulations on the birth of a grandson on Tuesday to their daughter and house guest, Mrs. Robert Moon, of Dayton, Ohio. The babe is the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Moon and will be called Robert Eldridge.

Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Minton are entertaining Mrs. M. Minton's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Strayer, of El Paso, as their house guests for a month. Recently they and their house guests spent the day at Mount Rainier, accompanied by Gen. and Mrs. H. G. Learnard and Lt. and Mrs. F. J. Gillespie. This week end the Mintons and their house guests will visit Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

Mrs. C. H. Tate and her house guests, Mrs. J. O. McNaughton and Miss Mary McNaughton, Mrs. Tate's mother and sister, spent a few days the past week at Hunt's Point, on Lake Washington. On Friday Miss McNaughton left on a trip to Lake Louise and Banff.

Lt. and Mrs. Stanley Partridge have just returned from a ten days' stay at the San Juan Islands resorts.

At Fort Lewis the summer is filled with the interest of informality and out-door entertaining. Picnics and beach parties are in great favor for summer visitors constantly coming and going and scenic motor trips are varied, thus convincing all of the beauty of the State of Washington.

Tuesday, at Lake St. Clair, Lt. and Mrs. E. W. Young entertained with a picnic for their summer guests, Miss Katherine Stack and Miss Elsie Young. Lt. Young's sister, of St. Louis. Others in the party were Lt. and Mrs. Paul Saunders, Lt. Thomas Counihan and Roger Goldsmith.

The 10th Field Artillery regiment left for a two weeks' practice march on Monday. They will stop at Roy, Much Creek, Long Lake and Lake St. Clair. Besides the military routine of the hike, water

(Please turn to Next Page.)

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FOR SALE—Complete officers equipment including finest blue, white, olive drab, Khaki uniforms, Pen and Oliver Moore leather, Military library, field equipment. Bargain. L. T. Byrne, 5712 Main St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

FOR RENT—The Stratford, 2610 Malorama Rd. N. W., 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, handsomely furnished, linen, silver, frigidaire, \$100. Unfurnished, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, \$80 and \$65; 4 rooms, kitchen and bath, \$100.

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R. O. A. Has New Secretary

(Continued from First Page.)

cially appropriation bills providing funds for active duty training for the Organized Reserves and other civilian military activities. In this work he has served the association especially well, President Cole points out. The president refers to the increased appropriations obtained during the term Col. Johnson has served as secretary. In 1926 the appropriation amounted to \$3,280,132 and afforded training to 14,650 officers, whereas the appropriations for the present year amounted to \$6,863,359, with which training was provided for a total of 20,454 officers. During the incumbency of Col. Johnson the membership has been greatly increased and life and sustaining memberships have been established through the efforts of the secretary largely. Today there are a larger number of active Department and Chapter organizations in the association than at any previous time in our history, while the volume of business at headquarters has been approximately doubled in the last three years, although the number of employees has not been increased.

The association's president praises Col. Johnson's conduct of the *Reserve Officer*, the official organ of the National R. O. A., which has doubled in size under the outgoing secretary, who was its editor. Col. Cole extols the retiring secretary's force, stictuitiveness, and clear understanding of the problems of national defense and the military policy of the country, combined with strict integrity. He quotes the senior vice president of the Association, Brig. Gen. Edward Orton, Jr., who at the last national convention said of Col. Johnson:

"I do not believe there is a man in the United States who would have taken out of his hide, out of his bodily strength, out of his energy and out of his pockets what that man there has done for this Association."

Col. Johnson's desire to return to legal practice has impelled him to decline not only reappointment as secretary, but also the position of field secretary, which was recently tendered him.

Two measures of importance recently adopted by the executive committee of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States are regarded as promising unprecedented beneficial results for the association, the Reserve Officers at large, and the national defense policy of the United States.

Program of Activities

The General Program of Activities, 1929-30, was adopted as follows:

1. To conduct such activities as may be necessary in support of the "Object" of the R. O. A. of the U. S., as set forth in Article II of the Constitution.

2. To conduct such activities as may be necessary in support of the "Declaration of Principles" of the R. O. A. of the U. S.

3. To create and maintain a favorable sentiment in support of the National Defense Act as amended in 1920 and to cooperate with the proper authorities in an effort to secure greater efficiency in the three components of the Army of the United States—the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

4. To cooperate with the proper authorities in the development of the Citizens' Military Training Camps and the Reserve Officers Training Camps.

5. To request Congress to appropriate sufficient funds for the training of at least 25,000 reserve officers during the fiscal year 1931.

6. To incorporate the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States.

7. To make a careful study of War Department Policies and regulations affecting the organization, distribution, training, appointment, assignment, promotion and discharge of Reserve Officers.

8. To secure an increase of mileage allowance from 4 cents to 8 cents per mile to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps when called into active duty for training. (Elimination from Appropriation Act of proviso limiting mileage allowance to 4 cents per mile.)

9. To support pending legislation providing for the creation of a "Reserve Division of the War Department" by amendment to the National Defense Act. (H. R. 88, Apr. 15, 1929, introduced by Mr. James of Michigan.)

10. To support pending legislation that more clearly defines the status of reserve officers not on active duty or on active duty for training only, by amendment to the National Defense Act. This legislation is necessary to prevent reserve officers from being disqualified to serve as presidential elector, to hold office or a place of profit or trust under the various State constitutions or to hold any governmental position. (H. R. 3592, June 3, 1929, introduced by Mr. James of Michigan.)

11. To encourage Chapter depart-

Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

sports will form a part of the pleasure of the trip.

Lt. and Mrs. E. J. Daly honored Mrs. R. W. Pearson with a bridge party on her birthday Monday evening. Other guests, including the Pearsons, were Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Bond and Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Clark.

Sunday evening Lt. and Mrs. R. C. Padley entertained Maj. and Mrs. A. C. Arnold and Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Long at a supper followed by bridge.

Mrs. T. W. Christmas, wife of Capt. Christmas, and her young daughter spent a few days last week with Capt. Christmas' parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Christmas, of Portland.

Miss Elsie Young and Miss Kathrine Stack, of St. Louis, who have been the house guests of Lt. and Mrs. E. W. Young, left this week for their home. They will visit San Francisco, Los Angeles, Grand Canyon, Denver and Salt Lake City en route.

Miss Gertrude and Miss Laura Peterson, of Minneapolis, have been guests the past week of Lt. and Mrs. Elmer Ringer.

Capt. Bernard Sweet, Q. M. C., who has been on temporary duty at the Presidio of Monterey for a few months, has received a transfer to permanent duty at that station.

Prof. R. E. Brown, of Ames College, Iowa, left this past week for Ames, He and Mrs. Brown and their children have been the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. S. L. Thorpe, Mrs. Brown's parents, this summer. Mrs. Brown and her children, Samuel and Merle, will remain at Fort Lewis indefinitely.

Lt. and Mrs. R. H. Wylie, of San Francisco, have been the guests this past week of Capt. and Mrs. Shirley McIlwain. Before returning to California they will motor to Illinois and West Virginia.

Mrs. E. H. Batt and her son Junior, of Wichita, Kans., are spending the month with her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. L. V. Jones.

Maj. and Mrs. Lee Fountain are leaving the first of the week on an extended motor trip through Oregon, visiting Crater Lake and Pacific Beach.

ments and corps areas to be represented by rifle and pistol teams at the National and State matches.

12. To conduct a nation-wide campaign for active, sustaining and life memberships thereby increasing the prestige of and providing additional finances for the R. O. A. of the U. S.

Declaration of Principles

The following Declaration of Principles was also adopted:

1. The object of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States is to support and assist in the development and execution of a military policy for the United States which shall provide adequate National Defense. The Association believes this to be the surest and most economical insurance against future wars and essential to the prestige of our country necessary to further our world policies and interests.

2. The Association believes this insurance against attack and loss of prestige in international affairs should be secured by:

a. Maintaining a Navy adequate in all its parts to defend our shores and commerce; as outlined in the United States Naval Policy, thus providing a properly balanced Navy.

b. Maintaining a small but adequate Regular Army, together with a National Guard and Organized Reserves as provided in the National Defense Act, which constitutes a framework on which a great national army of well-trained men can be quickly built to defend our country in time of war.

c. Maintaining a small fleet of aircraft of modern design, continual replacement insuring adequate means of procurement in the event of war.

d. Keeping abreast with the development of war material, keeping on hand a sufficient supply of ammunition and material for initial defensive operations, supporting the continual operation of plants necessary for production, and providing the machinery for the effective and economical mobilization of the industrial resources of the country.

e. Providing for the annual training of all Reserve Officers assigned or attached to combatant units and such training of other Reserve Officers as may be required, to the end that all Reserve Officers may be at all times competently prepared to train the Unorganized Militia, comprising the citizenry of the country, and to perform their duties as officers of the Army of the United States in the event of an emergency.

3. The Association believes it to be the duty and obligation of its members as American citizens to urge Congress to make National Defense a reality and to give effect to the National Defense Act and the United States Naval Policy by making appropriations adequate for all of the foregoing purposes; and their particular duty as members of this Association to aid in the securing of appropriations needed for training of Reserve Officers, and to promote legislation in the interest of a more perfect organization of the Reserves.

Manly Award to Heron

THE Manly Medal for achievement in aeronautical engineering for 1928 has been awarded to Samuel D. Heron, well known power plant engineer of the Air Corps, Materiel Division, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. The presentation took place at the Society of Automotive Engineers' dinner. The Manly Medal is bestowed each year by the Society of Automotive Engineers upon the person considered to have made the most worthwhile contribution to aeronautical engine development. The award is named in honor of Mr. Charles M. Manly, who was the chief engineer for Prof. Sam-

uel P. Langley in the design and building of his radial engine which powered the early Langley monoplane.

Since 1921, with the exception of two years, Mr. Heron has been a research engineer of the Materiel Division. Prior to joining the Materiel Division Mr. Heron was engaged in special research work under the famous English scientist, Dr. A. H. Gibson. During the past 10 years he has specialized upon the development of the air-cooled engine. One of the outstanding developments of the Materiel Division in recent years has been the "air-cooled Liberty Engine," which was built primarily to determine if a 12-cylinder air-cooled Vee engine could be operated satisfactorily.

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